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EEC Leaders Fail To Reach Budget Compromise Pact

By Axel Krause

LUXEMBOURG, April 28 (HT) — Leaders of the European Economic Community failed tonight to reach agreement on the crucial question of their summit here: How to reduce Britain's net contribution to the community budget in a manner acceptable both to Britain and its eight partners.

French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said it was "profoundly regrettable that we were unable to reach an agreement." But he added, "Europe exists and will continue to exist despite this failure."

He ruled out any budget negotiations taking place at the next summit meeting scheduled for June 12-13 in Venice.

The question of Britain's contribution to the budget will be taken up by the appropriate authorities in Brussels, the seat of the EEC. He added he did not wish "a third spectacle such as we've seen here and in Dublin."

The community leaders were meeting here for the first time since their Dublin summit on Nov. 30, which ended in failure to resolve the budget issue.

EEC Council President Francesco Cossiga said it would be wrong to view the situation as being "a crisis in the community." The EEC will attempt to "bridge the gap" prior to Venice EEC summit.

Compromise Plan
This afternoon, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had put forward a compromise proposal that would have frozen Britain's net contribution to the community's 1980 budget at about \$745 million, which is equivalent to Britain's average net EEC contribution for 1978 and 1979. Prior to this meeting, the British contribution for 1980 was estimated at about \$2.2 billion.

Mr. Schmidt made his proposal after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had rejected several other compromise plans including one from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that also was aimed at freezing Britain's net contribution, but at about \$1.19 billion.

West German and French officials stressed that their leaders would compromise no further. A West German official said: "We have made a valiant effort."

There have been no signs of Mrs. Thatcher's willingness to accept them. I see no more leeway in our position." A French spokesman added: "We went to the limit of our generosity."

Mrs. Thatcher had insisted that the freeze at \$745 million be extended over a period of six years. Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had said it should not go beyond two or three years.

Thatcher Offer
During one of the afternoon sessions today, Mrs. Thatcher said she considered \$345 million a reasonable figure for the British contribution — a figure the French immediately rejected. They warned that any hope of reaching agreement would be scuttled if the figure became Britain's firm position.

The \$745-million compromise figure then was reached, only to fail to bring agreement tonight.

Mr. Cossiga said that during the two-day meeting Mrs. Thatcher never raised the possibility of taking action against the EEC for its failure to accept her terms.

On the related issue of farm prices, Britain refused throughout to accept any increase in prices for surplus products — such as milk, sugar, wine and butter — that are being sought by most countries of the community and that average about 5 percent. The EEC Commission supports the proposal for a 5 percent increase.

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Cyrus Vance (right) and Jimmy Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, arrive at the White House after it was learned that Mr. Vance had resigned as U.S. secretary of state. Mr. Vance has been using a cane because of an attack of gout, aides said, adding that he also has a chronic back problem.

Iran to Give Bodies To Intermediaries

TEHRAN, April 28 (UPI) — President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr said today that the bodies of the Americans killed in the abortive rescue mission last week would be handed over to envoys of the pope, the Red Cross and the Swiss government to be returned to their families.

Their final destination appeared to have become the latest dispute between Mr. Bani-Sadr and his critics, until Mr. Bani-Sadr issued his latest statement and the bodies left the U.S. Embassy compound.

The charred remains of the eight — some Iranian officials said nine — Americans were put on display yesterday at a militant news conference inside the U.S. Embassy but removed today to the country office.

The bodies were covered with the white cotton cloth used for Islamic death shrouds and polyethylene wrappings around the cloth.

"As there is no guarantee that the U.S. administration will return the bodies of the Americans killed in the abortive operation to their families, we decided to hand them over to representatives of Pope John Paul II, the International Red Cross Organization and the Swiss government," Tehran Radio said, quoting a statement from the office of Mr. Bani-Sadr.

Meanwhile, President Carter flew to Texas to express his gratitude to the five injured soldiers. "I just had

the privilege and honor of visiting five brave men who, were willing to offer their lives for their fellow Americans being held hostage in Iran," Mr. Carter said at the hospital. "Our nation owes to them a great debt of gratitude and appreciation and respect and admiration for their willingness to sacrifice."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said Saturday that the bodies should be returned "with no conditions attached." Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, the revolutionary judge, said yesterday that the bodies would be turned over to religious representatives but not to the U.S. government. Another official, who was unnamed, was quoted in an Iranian newspaper as saying that the bodies should be held in exchange for Iranian assets in the United States that were frozen by President Carter.

An undisclosed number of the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

While reaffirming Western solidarity, European leaders appeared to be equally concerned about the need for the Carter administration to consult more closely with its allies and to heed European calls for U.S. restraint and patience in the Iranian stalemate.

The summit, which divided its attention between the Common Market budget crisis and the aftermath of the Iranian rescue attempt, stressed European concern about possible use of U.S. force in the Gulf, and European eagerness for moderation in the rising U.S. tone of hostility toward the Soviet Union. Closing ranks with the United States to protect Western unity, the European leaders apparently consisted of offering President Carter public solidarity in hope of getting the White House to listen to European advice, conference sources said.

Apparently anticipating European concern, Carter administration officials edged closer yesterday to a formal U.S. commitment to consult the European allies before launching any military operation against Iran, such as blockading or mining the Gulf.

In the European view, Mr. Carter needs to listen closely to his European allies, particularly after the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who was respected in Europe as a dependable diplomat and the leading moderate in the Carter administration. His departure leaves U.S. foreign policy under the unopposed influence of Mr. Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who many Europeans feel has poor contacts with the Soviet leadership and a tendency to indulge in bravado.

Private Channels
To improve Atlantic consultations, European leaders reportedly considered and rejected the idea of a meeting of Western leaders before the Venice economic summit in June. A British official said that a hastily organized summit would pose agenda problems and involve "too much razzamatazz."

Instead of a summit, European leaders apparently intend to press their views on Mr. Carter through more private channels. The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, starts a Washington visit Saturday, and Francesco Cossiga, Italy's prime minister and currently the

Resignation Preceded Failed Effort Vance Quits Cabinet Over Mission in Iran

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 28 (HT) — In an extraordinary public dissent, Cyrus Vance has resigned as U.S. secretary of state effective immediately because he could not support President Carter's decision to attempt a military rescue of the American hostages in Iran.

Mr. Carter accepted the resignation today, although it was tendered on April 21, three days before the mission, and said in a hand-written reply:

"Because you could not support my decision regarding the rescue operation in Iran, you have made the correct decision to resign."

Mr. Carter added, "I know this is a matter of principle for you, and I respect the reasons you have expressed to me."

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who has been taking a more active role in carrying out foreign policy, would be the acting secretary of state until a successor was appointed.

Besides Mr. Christopher, there was speculation that possible successors included Lloyd Cutler, a White House counsel, and Sol Linowitz, the president's special envoy to the Middle East.

The secretary's resignation is expected to bring a new crisis of confidence in Mr. Carter's leadership. Mr. Vance was considered by leaders in the West and in the Soviet Union as an exponent of prudence in an administration that has been accused of zig-zags in foreign policy.

The Vance departure represents an ascendancy for the more hawkish views of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser for national security, who with Defense Secretary Harold Brown had strongly urged the rescue attempt.

There was speculation this morning that Jimmy Carter 3d, assistant secretary of state for public affairs and the chief department spokesman, and perhaps others would resign, but Mr. Vance told reporters that he hoped everyone in the department would stay and support the acting secretary and the president and "I am going to tell them that," Jimmy Carter made

no mention of resigning at his daily briefing.

Mr. Vance, because of his bitter experience as deputy defense secretary under Lyndon B. Johnson during the Vietnam War, felt that military force should be used in a situation only as a last resort. He had consistently opposed the U.S. military operation that tried and failed last Friday to rescue the hostages

then held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. He also opposed the wider application of U.S. military force in the region, informed sources said.

There had been other deviations of view between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski on matters such as Soviet policy, but it was the mounting of the secret military mission to rescue the American captives in Iran that caused the final rupture.

Mr. Vance read a brief statement to reporters at the State Department after the White House this morning released the text of his letter of resignation and the president's reply.

The departing secretary said he was "proud to have been able to participate in the important foreign policy actions and new directions" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

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Florida Coast Storms Halt Rescue of Cuban Refugees

KEY WEST, Fla., April 28 (UPI) — Angry seas and blustery winds that sent a dozen boats to the bottom of the Straits of Florida brought a temporary halt today to the Cuban exiles' attempt to rescue refugees at sea.

The Coast Guard reported that the hurricane-force gusts of yesterday had subsided, but that winds of

Cuban refugees returning to the island to visit have inspired bitterness among their countrymen who stayed to live under the Communist regime. Page 3.

30 knots were clocked and 7-foot seas measured in the 90-mile-wide straits today.

No rescue boats had arrived at Key West since 11 a.m. yesterday and none had left Key West since 3 a.m. yesterday.

Exile leaders posted a hand-written list of the dozen vessels wrecked so far. But the list said there were no known casualties.

Coast Guard Petty Officer Bob Stauffer said in Key West: "There's a way of telling, but vessels out there have seen debris and life jackets. We're dealing with an unknown factor."

A small produced winds up to 90 miles an hour yesterday but there were no deaths reported and only two injuries. In a frantic five minutes, the Coast Guard received 29 distress calls.

Vision of Death
"Death — I saw it close," said Rafael Sotolongo, whose boat was being towed by a Coast Guard cutter when the storm hit. "I felt like this was it. Welcome to death. I commended my soul to God."

His boat sank but Mr. Sotolongo, his wife and a friend were rescued by the Coast Guard. Mr. Sotolongo and Coast Guard auxiliary Bernie Davis suffered the only injuries reported during the day and were hospitalized in good condition.

Since Wednesday morning, when south Florida exiles began plying the Straits of Florida to Cuba in hopes of bringing back relatives and other refugees, the Coast Guard said it had responded to 175 rescue cases.

The only new arrivals yesterday occurred before noon — six boats carrying a total of 619 persons. That brought the total figure since Wednesday to 3,183 refugees and 41 boats at Key West alone. With an undetermined number of arrivals at Marathon, Fla., and Miami, officials believed that the total figure was well over the 3,500 that the State Department had said it would accept of the 10,000 Cubans who

Suitcase Suit Discomfits Airline

U.S. Compensation-for-Loss Case Still Open

By Benjamin Weiser

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP) — For 51 years the Warsaw Convention, the treaty governing liability in international air travel, has survived wars, jet planes and changing world politics. But two and a half weeks ago in a sleepy courtroom in Upper Marlboro, Md., it ran into Judge Louis D'Elia.

Angered when Air India did not, in his view, adequately compensate a College Park couple for losing their baggage, the county district court judge — the lowest ranking judge in the state — declared the treaty unconstitutional.

Air India, he said, should have paid the couple according to the true value of their luggage, not simply \$20 per kilo, as the Warsaw Convention prescribes. So he ordered the airline to pay the couple \$2,000, and directed a few pointed remarks in the direction of the airline's high-priced lawyers.

"Nincompoop!"
"I dread to think," said Judge D'Elia, "that an airline has the privilege to just toss out your bag, help themselves to what they want, ship your empty bag . . . and then treat you like a complete nincompoop."

Judge D'Elia's ruling stunned Air India, which is trying to decide whether to appeal or quietly pay the \$2,000. If they appeal the case and lose, the D'Elia ruling would become a precedent.

"Other countries already look upon our courts with suspicion," said Benjamin Lumberton, the airline's general counsel. "This decision will make them think our court system is crazy."

Alarmed federal officials also are watching the case closely, and a Justice Department spokesman said the department's civil division would "certainly" enter the case on Air India's behalf if there is an appeal.

The case began three years ago when Henry Elfert, a College Park builder, and his wife Joan flew to London on a business trip and, on arrival, discovered their baggage had been lost. Later some of the bags were found, but much of the contents was missing.

Among the missing items were documents used

ed to complete a multimillion dollar deal; without them, Mr. Elfert claimed, the deal fell through. His wife lost expensive clothing. The couple filed a claim, and Air India agreed to pay according to the weight of the missing baggage — about \$200. The couple did not think it was enough, so they decided to go to court.

"It was my wife's idea to sue," Mr. Elfert said last week. "I went along not because I had so much faith in the system, but because I had a hell of a lot of faith in my wife."

Unimpressed
Air India's attorneys argued that the Elberts had been adequately compensated under the terms of the Warsaw Convention, the often-challenged treaty that limits the amount of money an airline must pay survivors of crashes or passengers who lose their luggage. They pointed out that the convention is a longstanding agreement — enacted in 1929 and signed by 100 nations — and that its terms are spelled out on the back of every international airline ticket.

Judge D'Elia was not impressed. He said the airline should either change its method of compensation, or give passengers better warning.

"It may be on the books," he said, "and that may be the law between nations, but I don't think that you can take from the constitutional rights of individuals . . . I find [the treaty] unconstitutional." He awarded the Elberts \$2,000 — nearly 10 times what the airline had offered.

"There is not a similar holding anywhere in the United States," the lawyer for Air India protested. "Well, that may be," the judge replied. "There's always a first time."

He added he did not think a "normal, average passenger would understand what the Warsaw Convention is about. Indeed, most Americans don't understand what a kilo weight is."

There might be some solace for Air India, however. Court observers say that although Judge D'Elia in effect had declared the entire treaty void, he apparently was referring only to the section concerning luggage liability.

Europeans to Hold to Decision on Iran

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 28 (HT) — Common Market governments will carry out their planned sanctions against Iran next month unless there is a breakthrough on the American hostages, European leaders said today after a two-day summit in Luxembourg.

Chairman of the Common Market's council of ministers, who also discussed the Luxembourg summit's outcome with Mr. Carter. Western foreign and defense ministers will hold an unprecedented special NATO meeting in two weeks in Brussels.

Underlining their concern about the international situation, Common Market leaders were expected to issue a statement on Iran, Afghanistan and the Middle East. European leaders in Luxembourg reportedly felt that the West needs to focus on the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, which they said ultimately is a more serious problem for the West than is Iran.

Conference sources said that the European leaders' agreement on foreign policy covered these points:

- Solidarity with the U.S. government and people over Iran.
- Condemnation of the Iranian hostage-taking as a violation of international law.

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capital partly to counter charges that the meeting was being orchestrated by the Russians.

But there was considerable evidence during the first day of the conference to suggest that its objectives and importance had been deliberately scaled down.

The decision to hold the meeting regardless has led several observers to predict that Moscow would strengthen discipline among its allies and isolate the more independent European Communist parties in preparation for a growing confrontation with the West.

The conference was initially planned several months ago when it appeared that the Soviet Union would face increasing international pressure over its role in Afghanistan. Paris was chosen as the site instead of an Eastern European

city. The decision to hold the meeting regardless has led several observers to predict that Moscow would strengthen discipline among its allies and isolate the more independent European Communist parties in preparation for a growing confrontation with the West.

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Vance's Discontent Evident Long Before Venture in Iran

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT) — Although the resignation of Cyrus Vance as secretary of state has come as a major surprise, the action also contains elements of the inevitable.

"It was just a question of when he would finally decide to do it," a White House aide said, adding that it had been clear for some time that Mr. Vance was no longer part of the foreign policy mainstream in the Carter administration.

"He was just tired," a more sympathetic State Department official said, "tired of the long hours, the long debates and losing to Zbigniew Brzezinski," the president's national security adviser.

It was learned today that Mr. Vance submitted his resignation on April 21 because he could not support the administration's military effort to rescue the American hostages in Iran, a mission that he believed was too risky and provocative. News of the resignation was withheld until today to protect the secrecy of the rescue mission.

But State Department aides said last night that

Mr. Vance's doubts over the rescue mission were only the most recent of a long series of questions that he entertained over the general thrust of U.S. foreign policy. They said that over the last year or so Mr. Vance had found himself increasingly at odds with a majority of Mr. Carter's senior advisers.

It was not always this way. Although Mr. Carter proclaimed a "collegial" system for making policy decisions when he entered office in 1977, he emphasized that Mr. Vance was to be the administration's main spokesman on international affairs.

It soon became apparent that Mr. Vance's lawyerly, painstaking approach to international issues offered a sharp contrast to Mr. Carter's more assertive and vocal adviser on national security, Mr. Brzezinski. In particular, the two senior aides differed on policy toward the Soviet Union, with Mr. Vance pushing for an accommodation with Moscow while Mr. Brzezinski advocated a much stiffer line.

With the administration anxious to achieve a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Moscow Sees U.S. Disunity

Allies Regretful at Vance's Resignation

From Agency Dispatches
PARIS, April 28 — Cyrus Vance's resignation brought expressions of regret from many world capitals today, while Iran's foreign minister praised Mr. Vance and Moscow said his resignation showed disunity in the U.S. government.

Moscow radio said Mr. Vance had been "slapped in the face" by the Carter administration and that his resignation was clearly a result of U.S. "military provocation against Iran."

The radio's Washington correspondent said: "No Washington political observer doubts that the U.S. military provocation against Iran — undertaken by direct order of the president under the guise of freeing American hostages — was the reason for Vance's resignation."

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said in Beirut the resignation showed the decision to attempt a rescue of the hostages "was so delicate, and even to some extent unpopular, that it was made in a circle of those who have the tendency to blow up the situation [in the] Gulf region and the Middle East. Unfortunately, the decision was carried out and we regret it."

"Therefore, I think the resignation of Mr. Vance is, in terms of his dignity and integrity, justified," he said. He added that Mr. Vance had acted in courage and "for the sake of his honor and dignity."

The resignation was a subject of worried discussion among Eastern and Western European Communist officials who are holding a two-day conference in Paris to support Soviet foreign policy.

"Vance was the only level-headed influence on Carter," said an Eastern European official. "There is a reason to be nervous about what is happening in Washington. Things are happening too quickly."

In Bonn, the resignation broke

what West German sources described as the one totally trusted U.S. diplomatic link between the administration and the West German government.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he was "deeply affected" by the resignation. In a telegram to Mr. Vance released by the ministry, Mr. Genscher told Mr. Vance that he "looked back with thanks on more than three years of close and friendly cooperation marked by real understanding, trust and personal affection."

British officials expressed regret. A British Common Market diplomat, noting that the EEC had also counseled Mr. Carter out to use military action to free the hostages, said "Mr. Vance is a good friend who will be sadly missed."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky termed the resignation "a great pity and a tragedy for the American foreign policy. Mr. Vance was an excellent man and a far-sighted politician. He was a representative of the best traditions

Secret Cooperation on Rescue Effort

U.S. Depended on Help in Iran

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI) — Secret cooperation from inside Iran was instrumental in convincing U.S. planners that they could rescue the American hostages from the embassy compound in Tehran with little or no bloodshed, government officials said yesterday.

The "friendly" as sources called them to protect identities, worked at two places in Iran to help the U.S. rescue team.

The first spot was a mountain hideaway about 100 miles outside Tehran. If it had not been for too many helicopters breaking down during the first stage of the rescue operation, the 90 troopers would have flown there in six helicopters. They would have stayed hidden in their mountain lair during the daylight hours of last Friday.

While the U.S. rescue party was preparing to go to the mountain hideaway, the "friendly" were rounding up innocent looking trucks and buses to put near the base for use by the troopers. This presumably took some doing and involved high risk, although sources did not go into details.

The rescue plan called for the troopers to ride in these trucks and buses from the mountain hideaway

into Tehran during the second night of the operation.

The second assist in Iran came from a smaller group, officials said, which worked in Tehran. Although sources would not confirm this, it is probable that the group included a couple of men — perhaps Americans — who could operate radio gear for communicating with the helicopters.

Besides the direct help, sources said, the planners of the rescue mission received what they considered reliable information on what they would find when they reached the U.S. Embassy compound.

Although sources would not go into it, it can be speculated that the troopers would know from this information when and where to enter the compound, where the militant guards would be at that moment and the best way to subdue them without a fire fight, counting mainly on surprise rather than on the chemical agents they carried.

Once the rescue team had rounded up the 50 embassy hostages and three others at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, sources said, the helicopters based at the mountain hideaway were to swoop down into the spacious compound, load up the rescuers and hostages and take

them to another secret base well outside the city. C-130 transport planes standing by there would then fly everyone out of Iran, leaving behind the rescue helicopters.

A high military official indicated at a Pentagon briefing on Saturday that five helicopters would have been enough for this aerial rescue.

The 90 man rescue team, 53 hostages and perhaps some of the "friendly" would have taken up most of the room on five helicopters.

Government officials, while guarded about the extent of cooperation that the United States received from Iran before launching the aborted rescue mission, did suggest that there were also people in Iran willing to take risks to resolve the hostage crisis.

Envoys Get U.S. Bodies

(Continued from Page 1)

American captives were being transferred to the northwestern city of Tabriz, where military officials said they would be held in the former U.S. Consulate. The government was said to have handed over the former U.S. Consulate in Tabriz to militants today.

The militants said in a broadcast over government radio that details of the arrangements for keeping the hostages in Tabriz would be announced later.

It was not clear how many of the 50 Americans previously held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would be held in the Tabriz consulate. Among the hostages held by the militants is Michael Metrinko, 33, who was for years the U.S. consul in Tabriz. Mr. Metrinko was in Tabriz when demonstrators set fire to the consulate a few weeks before the shah's downfall.

The militants said that other hostages would be kept in Qom, 80 miles south of Tehran. Qom was the headquarters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini until heart trouble forced him to remain close to his doctors in Tehran.

The militants decided to spread the hostages across the country after the abortive U.S. rescue mission last Friday. The radio broadcast an appeal by the militants to the people of Tabriz, north of Tehran, to cooperate with them in protecting the hostages.

Meanwhile, a series of bombs exploded in Tehran today, blasting a central parking area and movie house, killing at least three persons and wounding more than a dozen. Another blast damaged shops in the southwestern port city of Khorramshahr.

The blast wrecked and set ablaze more than a dozen cars, shattered windows and appeared to have gone off when the area was crowded with office workers, shoppers and vendors.

[An Iranian group calling for the overthrow of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime claimed responsibility for one of the four bomb blasts, the Associated Press quoted Iranian dissidents in Paris as saying.]

[A telephone caller to the Paris office of the exiled former premier, Shahpur Bakhtiari, said that one blast was the work of the previously unheard of "Shah Group Khorramshahr," named after Iranian nationalist hero Babak Khorramshahr. There was no indication which of the blasts the group claimed responsibility for.]

Hundreds of onlookers gathered at the site and shouted, "Death to America."

Vance's Letter

WASHINGTON, April 28 (UPI) — The texts of the handwritten exchanges between President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance released at the White House today:

April 21

Dear Mr. President:

I have the greatest respect and admiration for you and it is with a heavy heart that I submit my resignation. It has been a privilege and high honor to serve you and our nation. I look with pride and satisfaction at the many actions and new directions which have marked our foreign policy under your leadership. The Panama Canal Treaty, the Camp David accords, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, the strengthening of our military forces and our alliances, the negotiation of the Salt-2 agreement, the Zimbabwe settlement and the new thrust and direction given to our relations with the nations of the Third World are several of these major steps.

I know how deeply you have pondered your decision on Iran. I wish I could support you on it. But for the reasons we have discussed I cannot.

You would not be well served in the coming weeks and months by a secretary of state who could not offer you the public backing you need on an issue and decision of such extraordinary importance — no matter how firm I remain in my support on other issues, as I do, or how loyal I am to you as our leader. Such a situation would be untenable and our relationship, which I value so highly, would constantly suffer.

I shall always be grateful to you for having had the opportunity to serve. I shall always have for you the deepest respect and affection, and you know you can count on my support for your continued leadership of our nation.

Respectfully yours,

Carter's Reply

April 28, 1980

To Secretary of State Cyrus Vance:

I accept your resignation with regret, but with deep appreciation for your dedicated and effective service to me and to our country. As mentioned in your letter, we have had notable accomplishments under your leadership as secretary of state. I share your pride in what has been achieved.

Because you could not support my decision regarding the rescue operation in Iran, you have made the correct decision to resign. I know this is a matter of principle with you, and I respect the reasons you have expressed to me.

You leave your post with the admiration and best wishes of a grateful nation. Our close friendship and partnership during challenging times have been a source of strength and reassurance to me. I look forward to your continuing advice and counsel on matters of importance to the United States — our country, which you have served so well.

Your friend,
Jimmy Carter

Vance Quits Government Over Iran Rescue Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

taken under Mr. Carter's leadership. "They are important, not only for the present but for the future of our nation as well," he said.

Then he said: "As you know, I could not support the difficult decision taken by the president on the rescue operation in Iran. I therefore submitted my resignation to the president last week."

He said he fully supported Mr. Carter's policies on other foreign policy issues and had assured the president of his support for continued leadership.

After naming the president's foreign policy accomplishments — the Panama Canal treaty, Camp David accords, Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, normalization of relations with China and negotiation of the SALT-2 agreement — Mr. Vance wrote:

"I know how deeply you have pondered your decision on Iran. I wish I could support you on it. But for the reasons we have discussed, I cannot."

If he remained, he said, Mr. Carter would call off the public backing of the president's decision on the rescue operation in Iran. "No matter how firm I remain in my support on other issues, as I do, or how loyal I am to you as our leader."

"Honorable Difference" Mr. Powell said that Mr. Vance departed in "an honorable difference in principle on this matter" of the hostage rescue attempt.

But a senior administration official said privately last night that the secretary considered the mission too risky. Today, Mr. Powell said of Mr. Christopher that, in contrast to Mr. Vance, he already has made clear his support of the president's decision to send the rescue team.

Administration officials were at pains in recent days to conceal the policy dispute. Mr. Vance stayed out of public view lest his disagreement be revealed. He was reported to have had "very grave doubts" in the aftermath of the unsuccessful mission.

Mr. Vance's resignation was written last Monday, three days before the planes and helicopters took off for the ill-fated venture, but it was not disclosed — lest it compromise the secrecy of the mission — until late last night.

According to an official chronology, the decision by the president to mount the military effort was made at a National Security Council meeting on April 11. Mr. Vance was out of town then on a long-planned vacation weekend in Florida.

Mr. Vance, the senior Cabinet officer, was reported to have been the momentous decision was made in his absence — both as to timing and substance. Asked today why Mr. Vance was not called back for the crucial meeting, Mr. Powell said it would have attracted too much attention when the operation had to remain secret.

It was not the first time in his three and a half years as secretary of state that large foreign policy decisions were made while he was away from Washington. The final agreement on establishing Washington-Peking relations was reached while Mr. Vance was in the Middle East to late 1978.

Mr. Vance saw his influence wane particularly after the fiasco over the U.S. vote on March 1 for a UN Security Council resolution criticizing Israel which was publicly disavowed by the president two days later. Mr. Vance took responsibility for a "failure in communication" between himself and the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry.

There was concern expressed in Congress at the future direction of Carter administration foreign policy. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "The selection of his successor will be a signal to the world whether American foreign policy will be based on common-sense diplomacy or hastily contrived confrontation."

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said: "I'm sorry he felt he had to resign. He was dedicated, patriotic and he'll be missed."

Correction

In late editions of yesterday's IHT, a Page 1 caption was inadvertently duplicated. The improperly identified United Press International photograph showed the remains of U.S. personnel killed in the abortive Iranian hostage rescue operation; the bodies were being taken out of an Iranian military plane at Tehran before being transferred to the U.S. Embassy there.

Europeans To Hold Iran Action

(Continued from Page 1)

international law, opening the door to worse developments.

• An appeal to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for new initiatives to obtain the hostages' release.

• Reaffirmation of the Common Market decision to impose two-stage sanctions on Iran, starting with a trade embargo on May 17, unless decisive progress has been made toward releasing the hostages.

• Expression of deep concern over the continued presence of Soviet forces in Afghanistan in defiance of world opinion, and an appeal to Moslem nonaligned countries to press for the establishment of Afghan neutrality.

• Instructions to Common Market foreign ministers to report on a possible European role in seeking a Middle East settlement.

The review of Middle Eastern policy is timed to coincide with the deadline for the Palestinian autonomy talks being conducted by the United States, Egypt and Israel. It appeared to signal European interest in providing new proposals on the Middle East problem, notably the Palestinian issue, if the U.S. approach is stymied.

In official accounts of the closed-door meetings in Luxembourg, spokesmen stressed that the leaders unanimously agreed that the U.S. rescue attempt in Iran was a humanitarian action, not a military operation. It could not be equated with the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, spokesmen said.

At the same time, European leaders reportedly agreed that the United States could benefit from greater reliance on European diplomacy in dealing with Iran and the Palestinians.

Don Oberdorfer of The Washington Post reported that the State Department has told allied governments that they would be consulted before any U.S. naval blockade or mining of the Gulf. This was described as consensus in the executive branch, not an explicit decision by the White House.

Resignation 'Inevitable'

(Continued from Page 1)

new strategic arms accord, Mr. Vance's preference for smooth relations with Moscow won out in this debate. Thus, when Moscow, late in 1977, sent military advisers to aid equipment to Ethiopia for use in that country's conflict with Somalia, Mr. Carter clearly backed Mr. Vance in resisting pressures to defer the strategic arms talks.

Erosion of Authority

And when Mr. Brzezinski, in the spring of 1978, declared in dramatic terms that Moscow's involvement in the conflict on the Horn of Africa violated "the code of détente," Mr. Carter reiterated that only Mr. Vance served as the administration's spokesman on foreign affairs.

Boi Mr. Brzezinski, according to both White House and State Department officials, was slowly successful in chipping away at Mr. Vance's authority. With the support of Mr. Carter, Mr. Brzezinski succeeded in opening up a secret negotiating channel with China during 1978, despite Mr. Vance's concerns that a U.S. "tilt" toward Peking would alienate Moscow and set back efforts to arrive at a new arms accord.

While the announcement of U.S.-Chinese diplomatic normalization did delay the strategic arms negotiations, an agreement was finally concluded at a summit meeting between Mr. Carter and President Leonid Brezhnev in June last year. But officials report that attempts by Mr. Vance and his adviser for Soviet affairs, Marshall Shulman, to make the summit meeting into a wider forum for agreements on political and economic issues was successfully opposed by Mr. Brzezinski.

Turning Point

However, officials emphasized that growing tensions with Moscow, together with the turbulent events last year in Iran, are what finally led to Mr. Vance's decline in high-level policy debates. During the revolution in Iran in late 1978, Mr. Carter rejected the advice of State Department experts and publicly pledged the administration to continuing to back the shah.

Moreover, after the collapse of the Iranian monarchy in early 1979, Mr. Carter is said to have followed the advice of Mr. Brzezinski and senior Pentagon aides in taking steps to bolster U.S. military capabilities in the region of the Gulf, actions that many State Department aides believed were counterproductive.

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Coup Attempt Reported in Maldives Islands

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, April 28 (AP) — Officials in the Maldives, a remote island republic in the Indian Ocean, said an attempt had been made to overthrow their government, the Sri Lanka press reported today. President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom of the Maldives confirmed the coup attempt, according to the reports.

Former President Ibrahim Nasir, who ruled here for 21 years until he stepped down in 1978, is believed to be a suspect in the alleged attempt. Mr. Nasir, now living in Singapore, is under investigation in the Maldives for abuse of power and alleged misappropriation of millions of dollars of government funds.

Western diplomats accredited to Male, the capital of the 308-mile-long chain of coral islands that attract thousands of European tourists, said that for weeks visitors' baggage had been checked for arms and ammunition.

Liberian Tribunal Bars Foreign Reporters

MONROVIA, Liberia, April 28 (AP) — Foreign journalists were expelled today from a military tribunal trying ministers and top officials of the deposed government of former President William Tolbert, who was killed in the military coup on April 12.

The four-member tribunal headed by Col. Frank Sankpaku was set up after the coup led by Master Sgt. Samuel Doe. Thirteen top Tolbert government officials were publicly executed by firing squad last Tuesday. Col. Sankpaku later told reporters that only four of those executed had been sentenced to death.

The tribunal suspended its hearings last Wednesday, reportedly in protest against the excess executions. When the tribunal resumed today, army guards told foreign reporters to "go away and never come back."

Private Sector Strike Threatened in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, April 28 (UPI) — Mediators worked today toward a settlement of wage demands from the private sector, as public employees' strikes continued and the deadline approached for further strikes and a major industrial lockout.

Selective strikes that started Friday in the public sector halted the Stockholm subway and all domestic and foreign air travel, cut staff at selected hospitals and closed many nurseries and schools. Broadcasting was also curtailed. Negotiations, suspended for the weekend, were to resume tomorrow.

The private Employers' Association has said, meanwhile, that its members will lock out 750,000 workers starting at midnight Thursday, while the Trades Union Confederation has threatened to respond with selective strikes by 100,000 members. A mediation team worked with both sides today.

France Begins Troop Pullout From Chad

PARIS, April 28 (AP) — France began pulling its 1,100 soldiers out of Chad today, an operation that is expected to take several weeks, informed sources said. They said that the troops would be sent to Cameroon and Gabon, nearby nations with which France has military ties.

France, the former colonial ruler, maintained a garrison on the outskirts of the Chad capital, N'Djamena, where rival forces have been battling for the past five weeks.

Yesterday, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government announced the plans for withdrawing the French force, claiming that it had "accomplished its mission of protection." French troops pulled out of Chad in 1976 but were sent back in 1977 when factional fighting erupted across the country.

N.Y. State Sues in Chemical Dumping Case

LOCKPORT, N.Y., April 28 (UPI) — The state of New York today filed a \$635-million lawsuit against Hooker Chemical Corp. and its parent firm, Occidental Petroleum Corp., for the alleged dumping of toxic wastes at the Love Canal in Niagara Falls.

The suit, filed by state Attorney General Robert Abrams at a special term of state Supreme Court in Lockport, seeks \$250 million in damages and \$250 million in punitive damages from Hooker for the "intentional creation of a public nuisance causing harm to the environment." The lawsuit also seeks \$135 million compensation for money spent by the state for the cleanup project at the Love Canal after a health emergency was declared in August, 1978, and for the relocation of more than 230 families who lived near the former chemical dump and into whose homes toxic wastes leaked.

Communists Open Parley Without Four Delegations

(Continued from Page 1)

the NATO decision to produce and install Cruise and Pershing missiles in Western Europe as an escalation in the nuclear arms race and a threat to peace in Europe. The NATO decision was taken because of widespread Western fears that the Soviet Union had already upset the nuclear balance by installing SS-20 medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Mr. Pomareh made one of the meeting's few references to Afghanistan, repeating the Soviet Union's rationale for its military intervention. He asserted that détente had seriously deteriorated even before the Afghan crisis because of the U.S. failure to ratify the SALT-2

agreements, and the NATO decision to modernize its nuclear force. Speeches given by many of the other 21 delegations backed the Soviet position on the NATO missile plan and vowed to rally European public opinion against the nuclear program.

Commenting on the virtual absence of discussion about the Afghan crisis, an Eastern European delegate said: "We are here to talk about peace and disarmament in Europe. Afghanistan is far away and should not be a European issue."

Another delegate suggested that "the less said about Afghanistan the better," because it had been "vastly overshadowed by the Iranian crisis."

The Communist reunion was held in the Meridien Hotel, a luxury establishment which is the frequent site of business conferences. French Communist organizers had said the meeting was to be "loose, and less formal" than most international Communist reunions.

But there was high security. Only delegates were allowed into the conference room, and no press passes were made available to journalists. The only press conference is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon.

When the press passed officers for the conference were asked to explain what the press subjects of discussion were, she answered: "I have no idea." Several foreign Communist reporters who were there to cover their own delegations complained that they had been refused press accreditation by the organizers. The only information on the conference came from individual delegates who agreed to comment informally, and for background in the hotel corridors or lobby.

"The French Communists organized this meeting very badly and hastily," said an Eastern European journalist who has covered several international Communist conferences. "First, they announce that this is a 'very important' reunion, then they give it little publicity and they invite second-rank people."

In their own medical circles, the doctors said that Tito, who has been hospitalized for 107 days, had come out of the state of shock he entered last January but that "the general condition of his health is still very grave."

Tito Is Out of Shock; Condition Improves

BELGRADE, April 28 (UPI)

President Tito's doctors said today that the condition of the 77-year-old Yugoslav leader had improved to the point where it could be described as "very grave" rather than "exceptionally grave."

In their own medical circles, the doctors said that Tito, who has been hospitalized for 107 days, had come out of the state of shock he entered last January but that "the general condition of his health is still very grave."



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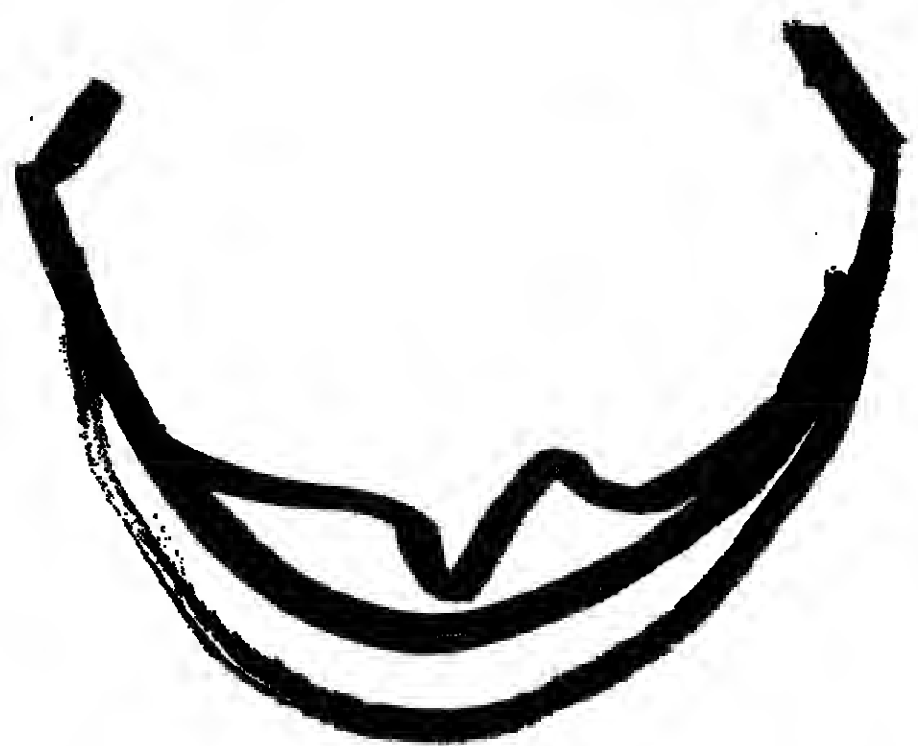
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Only 21 Percent of Americans Polled Approve Carter's Handling of Economy

By Steven V. Roberts
WASHINGTON, April 28 (NYT) — Picture a chart with two lines: One, declining, represents public approval of President Carter's handling of the U.S. economy; the other, rising, represents the inflation rate. According to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, those two lines have almost intersected, with the president's performance rating at 21 percent and inflation exceeding 18 percent.

As a recession seems to draw nearer, Mr. Carter's standing is suffering because of U.S. economic decline. The Times-CBS poll in March showed his economic performance rating at 23 percent, down from a recent peak of 27 percent in January.

This month's poll, conducted before the administration undertook then aborted, the rescue mission in Iran, found that 39 percent of Americans questioned blamed Mr. Carter for inflation, a jump of 5 points in just one month.

But while Sen. Edward Kennedy profited from the economic situation to edge Mr. Carter in the Democratic Party primary in Pennsylvania last Tuesday, Sen. Kennedy carries so many other burdens as a candidate that he still runs far behind Mr. Carter in national surveys. Moreover, more than half of those surveyed still do not blame

Mr. Carter for rising prices, and almost half think no president could do a better job on the problem.

In this sort of atmosphere, Mr. Carter's strongest qualities — the decency and honesty that people perceive in him — may help him against Sen. Kennedy, who continues to be hurt by doubts about his character. Mr. Carter consistently runs better than Sen. Kennedy among voters who believe that no president can control inflation.

Since the start of the presidential campaign, Sen. Kennedy has insisted that the economy eventually would emerge as the major issue and that this would work to his advantage. Before the latest twist in the Iran crisis, that was beginning to happen.

The Times-CBS poll showed that 65 percent of those interviewed rated the economy as the most important issue facing the United States, while only 21 percent cited foreign affairs. Back in January, only 37 percent placed top priority on the economy and 42 percent stressed foreign issues.

At times there has seemed to be a strong correlation between economic distress and anti-Carter sentiment. While the two leading Democrats were splitting the overall vote in Pennsylvania, a separate Times-CBS poll of the voters there found that Sen. Kennedy led by 2 to 1 among those who said they were worse off financially than a year ago.

Yet Sen. Kennedy has not been able to ride the economic issue to victory outside the industrialized Northeast. In the national poll, Mr. Carter led Sen. Kennedy among Democrats by 55 percent to 32 percent. Among those who said their financial position had worsened, the president's margin was still healthy, 51 percent to 39 percent.

One clear reason for this finding is continuing distrust of Sen. Kennedy's character and his performance after the accident at Chappa-

quidick Island, when a young woman riding in his car was drowned. The Times-CBS poll found that 62 percent of voters in both parties had an unfavorable impression of the senator, higher than any other candidate, and that 80 percent were either unsure about his account of Chappaquidick or believed he was lying.

The poll also indicated that if Ronald Reagan was the Republican nominee, the former California governor might benefit from economic distress.

Some 34 percent of respondents said they had delayed buying a house or moving in the last year — a direct effect of the sharp rise in interest rates — and of those who were Democrats, 30 percent were ready to support Mr. Reagan against Mr. Carter and Mr. Kennedy, they were about evenly divided.

Still, Mr. Carter has retained some important strength. Last fall, his advisers plotted a campaign in which the president would try to blame others for the soaring inflation rate, and many voters in fact do place blame elsewhere. While 39 percent of the voters held Mr. Carter responsible for higher prices, fully 69 percent placed the blame on Congress, 79 percent cited government spending and 78 percent named oil prices.



Ela Sotolongo is helped ashore by two crew members after their 24-foot pleasure craft sank while being towed in a storm.

Returning Refugees Affluent, Spend Heavily

Visits by Exiles Fostering Bitterness Among Cubans

By Jo Thomas

HAVANA (NYT) — "These exiles, this scum left Cuba," he said. "I stayed. Now they come back. They are fat, they have fine clothes, they can spend dollars to eat in restaurants I can't eat in, to drink in bars where I cannot go. Imagine, a country where there are places which will not accept the money of that country."

The speaker is a middle-aged black professional with a graduate degree. He is one of thousands of Cubans for whom the visits of Cuban exiles, the *comunidad*, have had a profound impact. Nursing his bitterness, he has stayed. Thousands of others, including his teen-aged daughter, have decided to leave. More than 10,000 asylum-seekers packed the Peruvian Embassy in Havana earlier this month when the Cuban guards were temporarily removed. Last week, after the Castro regime suspended an airlift of the Cubans to Costa Rica, their counterparts in Florida sent boats to bring out refugees by sea.

There are no official figures on how many Cubans want to leave Cuba, a nation of 10 million people. Western diplomats, besieged for visas, estimate the number at 200,000. Before a Cuban can obtain a visa, it is necessary to have a *salida*, or permission to leave the coun-

try. Cuban sources who know how many people have made inquiries about *salidas*, say the number is probably closer to 400,000.

What is certain is that hundreds of people come every day to wait for hours in front of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana. Others have been lining up by the thousands to make telephone calls and send cables to Miami begging for passage out.

Dream Come True

In Cuba, the furor over this month's exodus has temporarily diverted attention from the economic hardships cited by so many would-be exiles. Twenty-one years after the revolution, Cuba is a country where children wear shoes, go to school and have milk to drink, a country with good health care and a standard of living the poor only dreamed of before. But housing is crowded and scarce, food is rationed, clothing is expensive and difficult to obtain and even sewing needles are prized. And the government has called for still more austerity and sacrifice.

U.S. experts, who caution that their figures are estimates, say that Cuba has failed to meet its production goals each year since 1976, the last year for which the Castro regime has announced figures. That year production was 2.2 percent

short of its goal, a loss of \$200 million in a \$10 billion-a-year economy. The U.S. specialists guess that the Cuban economy has lost about \$1 billion in the last five years. It could be more. Cuba has long been subsidized by the Soviet Union, at an estimated annual rate of \$3 billion. Moscow purchases Cuban products, such as sugar and nickel, at above-market prices and sells Cuba Russian goods, such as petroleum, at prices below the world rates.

In recent months, the Castro government has frankly discussed its crop failures and has exhorted workers to produce more. It has also warned administrators and managers of severe consequences for lying about production figures or slacking off.

At the same time, in a major development overshadowed by the refugee crisis, the government announced permission for free country markets. The move is calculated to stimulate production in a nation that seems to be overflowing with

Pope Sets Bishops Synod
VATICAN CITY, April 28 (AP) — Pope John Paul has set Sept. 26 as the date for the start of the sixth synod of the world's Roman Catholic bishops, the Vatican announced today.

Another Gifted British Hobbyist U.K. Amateur Monitors Russians in Space

By R.W. Apple Jr.

KETERING, England (NYT) — On the evening of April 9, Geoffrey Perry, a stocky, silver-haired schoolmaster, switched on the short-wave radio in his holiday trailer, parked near the Cornwall village of Bude. He turned the dials expertly and listened. In less than a minute, he heard what he was waiting for — a series of beeps and blips, distant at first, then clear.

"I told my wife to keep listening," Mr. Perry recalled, "and walked out to the telephone box. I called Reuters in the telephone box, and told them that the Russians had just launched a manned flight."

Within a few moments, a bulletin announcing the flight of Soyuz-35, the first manned Soviet space mission in more than a year, was on its way to Reuters clients around the world. It was based entirely on Mr. Perry's brief call. The first official news of the flight was not broadcast on Moscow radio until nearly two hours later.

Another Coup

For Mr. Perry, it was another in a string of coups stretching back to the middle 1960s, when he first started monitoring the Soviet space program. He does it as a hobby, with no help from intelligence agencies or any other official body. Just himself, his unmodified \$100 Eddy-

stone EC-10 receiver, family members, a few friends scattered around the globe and his students at the Kettering Boys' School in this Northamptonshire shoe-making town north of London.

In the last decade, Mr. Perry has won recognition as the leading non-governmental Western expert on Soviet space activities. Queen Elizabeth II has made him a Member of the Order of the British Empire in one of her Honors Lists. He writes learned articles for the "Green Book," a fat volume prepared every five years by the Library of Congress for the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences.

Clearly, Mr. Perry is no Mr. Chips, no ordinary schoolmaster. But for 26 years, he has spent his working life at the school in Kettering, passing his passion for physics on to several generations of students, taking pride in the one or two a year who go on to Oxford or Cambridge.

Kettering has one of the best-equipped school physics labs in the country, filled with equipment donated — because of Mr. Perry's reputation — by companies that no longer needed it. "I try to teach physics as a subject that has an impact on everything in our lives," he said.

Mr. Perry, although a senior teacher who stands fourth in Kettering Boys' hierarchy, after the headmaster and his deputies, must have counterparts in other places. Then how has he accomplished all he has? The answer is that Mr. Perry, at 52, is a recognizable English type: The gifted amateur.

This island is dotted with people who have taught themselves to be experts on everything from butterflies to Baudelaire, all for the love of the thing. They are the people who write learned letters to *The Times*, win abstract magazine competitions, write books in retirement that startle scholars working in their fields.

"It's good fun, isn't it?" asked Mr. Perry. "The crossword puzzle syndrome, you could say. If the Soviets told us everything they did, I wouldn't be nearly as interested as I am."

Mr. Perry and his associates, known collectively in the space

French Chief of Staff Backs Neutron Bomb

PARIS, April 28 (Reuters) — Gen. Guy Mery, chief of the French general staff, today said he favors the neutron bomb as part of a strengthened French nuclear arsenal.

Testifying before the National Assembly's defense commission, the general said neutron bombs should be added to other tactical nuclear weaponry considered necessary by 1990, parliamentarians reported. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and defense advisers are due to make a decision on new weapons this summer.

world as "the Kettering group," have learned to decode the telemetry signals transmitted from Soviet spacecrafts in constantly repeated 15-second cycles. In this information, he has added a rigorous deductive logic.

He was listening on the right frequency April 9, he said, because he knew that there was a brief "window" every two days in which a manned space flight could begin. One was imminent, he had concluded, because on March 29 a colleague in Sweden had monitored the launch of Progress-8, a "freight" satellite carrying supplies to the Salyut-6 space station, which was at that time unmanned. No men aboard, no need for supplies; simple.

Seemingly Indecipherable

Over the years, the schoolmaster has deduced a great deal from the seemingly indecipherable beeps and blips. When he noticed a change in respiration rate after the docking of Soyuz-4 and -5, he concluded that astronauts had crawled from one capsule into the other. They had.

When he noticed during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war that the Russians had changed the track of reconnaissance satellites, causing them to pass wide of the Golan Heights, he decided the war there was over. That was confirmed two days later.

It was impossible to avoid asking him whether he ever yearned to work on a space program, instead of standing back and listening.

"Nobody has ever asked me," he answered. "I would like to work at a university, training future physics teachers. I think I could do that. But there are no university jobs. I shall grow old here and retire quite happily to Cornwall in a few years."

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Troops, Police Put Down Riot In Indian State

NEW DELHI, April 28 (Reuters) — Troops quelled rioting and arson today in Imphal, capital of northeastern Manipur state, the Press Trust of India reported. The army assisted police, who used tear gas to disperse mobs that set fire to a number of houses, the report said.

Manipur, like nearby Assam, has been the scene of agitation against migrant workers, and Maoist guerrillas have stepped up activities in a campaign to gain independence from India.

A night curfew had been imposed on Imphal after violence broke out yesterday when a woman was killed and a youth was injured in police firing in the town's bazaar area. Seven persons, including three paramilitary policemen and three guerrillas, were killed Saturday in an encounter near Imphal.

France Jails Prince In Art Theft Case

PAU, France, April 28 (AP) — Prince Thibaut d'Orleans, the 32-year-old son of the Pretender to the French throne, has been jailed here after being charged with complicity in an attempt to steal paintings, judicial sources said.

Prince Thibaut, who owns a Paris art gallery, was charged in Tarbes on Saturday. In Paris, the prince's lawyer said today he was convinced that investigations would "completely and rapidly clear" his client.

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Towards the electronic office

During the past two decades the application of computer techniques has been largely directed to automated industrial processes, specialised information systems and large-scale telecommunications networks. But, despite the fact that efficient information handling is the key to success in business, the office has remained basically untouched.

Fortunately, new technologies have evolved to correct this situation and allow businesses, large and

small, to keep pace with the 1980's trend towards the electronic office. And Philips has been at the forefront in the development of these technologies.

Dictation and transcribing, for example, is the most basic form of information processing, and our 'mini-cassette' system has become the world standard for office dictation equipment. Inevitably, the spoken word becomes the written text. And the time-consuming task of typing, reviewing, retyping, copying,

distributing and filing correspondence, is streamlined by the use of a word processor. Indeed, it is even possible to have communicating word processors for office-to-office 'conversations'.

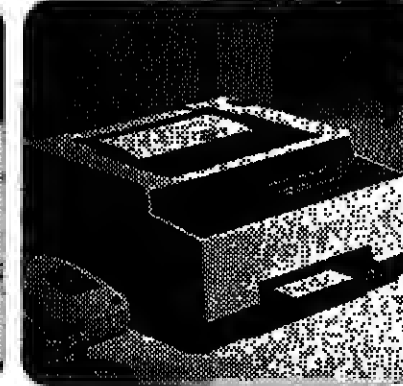
The small business computer, too, has had a tremendous impact on business efficiency, because the information which has been collected, sorted and stored in its memory is always instantly available at the desks of office staff, and is thus instantly actionable.

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Here are some more examples of how Philips is contributing towards the electronic office of the 1980's.



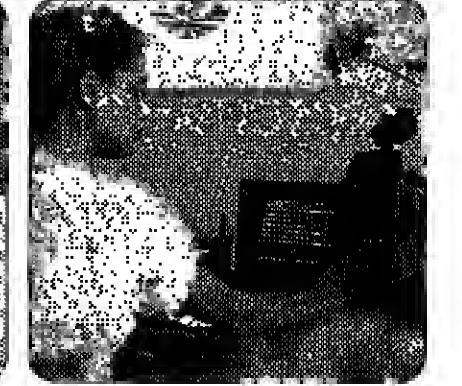
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Philips working on business communications

Mixed-Race Students Boycott Schools

South Africa's Pledge to Reform Is Tested

By Caryl Murphy

JOHANNESBURG, April 28 (WP) — Hundreds of empty classrooms across South Africa have become a crucial test of the white-minority government's avowed commitment to reform.

As in 1976 when school strikes set off 18 months of violent upheaval in black communities that left 575 people dead, the challenge to the government comes from students. For the past two weeks, students at secondary schools and universities assigned to the colored (mixed-race) population have been boycotting classes in protest against their "inferior, racist education."

The protest, which is estimated by colored leaders to involve more than 100,000 students, poses a delicate problem for the government because it involves the 2.5 million coloreds, descendants of the original white European settlers and the indigenous blacks. The government considers the coloreds to be its closest allies in its effort to set up new constitutional arrangements that will share a measure of political power and yet skirt black majority rule.

Gap Has Widened

How the government handles the boycott, which has quickly gained the support of colored teachers, parents and political leaders, will have a significant effect on the coloreds' future cooperation. An unsatisfactory resolution will promote their growing identification with the black majority.

"There's no doubt that the outcome of this will affect the relationship between coloreds and whites," said a colored university chaplain, Allan Boesak. "Our traditional sense of belonging with the whites was shattered in 1976 and since then the gap has widened. This time, it's far more serious."

"The boycott seems to be creating a platform which parents are using to make clear their own stand not only as to what the students are doing, but also to what they think of the government and its policies," Mr. Boesak said.

Perhaps the most important reason for this community support, which has come sooner and more solidly than during the 1976 school boycotts, are the expanding pressures for reform and the higher degree of political awareness in the colored community because of its experiences with harsh police reaction to the 1976 unrest.

"Then it took the parents much longer to give their support and then it only happened in the midst of incredible violence," Mr. Boesak observed. "But now the parents know right away that the physical condition of the schools is a result of the fact that the so-called

colored community is regarded as second-class citizens."

"When it comes to us coloreds, there's never enough money," said Franz Jacobs, president of the Transvaal province Colored Teachers' Association.

Council Dissolved

Some analysts attribute the adult response also to the government's decision to dissolve the Coloreds' Representative Council because its elected members were not cooperating with the government. A fully appointed body is to take its place.

"To take constitutional retrograde steps in South Africa in 1980 is crazy," said Franz Auerbach, a white educationist involved with the colored community.

The boycott is organized by a student network that includes representatives from each striking school. The leadership is anonymous and at times is rotated to avoid detection by the security police, as was done in black schools in 1976.

The boycott began in the Cape Town area where most of the colored population lives, but has spread throughout South Africa. Hundreds of Indian students, who have their own segregated schools,

have joined and some white university students have boycotted classes to show their solidarity. So far, black students have not joined the boycott.

The students have the same basic demand as did black students in 1976 and 1977 — an end to the segregated education system and its replacement with one integrated, national system in which equal sums are allocated for students regardless of race. Now, the government spends four to five times as much per capita on white students as it does on coloreds and about ten times as much on whites as it does on blacks.

Unfulfilled Threat

The government's first response to the boycott was to blame "agitators" and to threaten to close the colored schools unless the students returned by last Friday. They did not return, and the government has not closed any schools. The minister of colored affairs, Marais Steyn, has subsequently offered to see student leaders to discuss their grievances.

The agitation charge astonished many observers, following as it did a recent government report on the school strikes in Soweto township near here in 1976 — a report that concluded there had been no agitators in the initial stages of that unrest.

The police have made at least 10 arrests since the boycott began, according to press reports. But the police decline to say whether those held under South Africa's extensive security laws are connected with the boycott.

The police have acted with far more restraint than they did in 1976. They have taken positions outside schools but usually at a distance. On a few occasions they have broken up groups of students with baton charges and in the most serious confrontation so far they used tear gas to disperse a march of about 5,000 pupils near Cape Town last week.

The students have been limiting their activity to singing and listening to speeches on school grounds or at nearby fields.

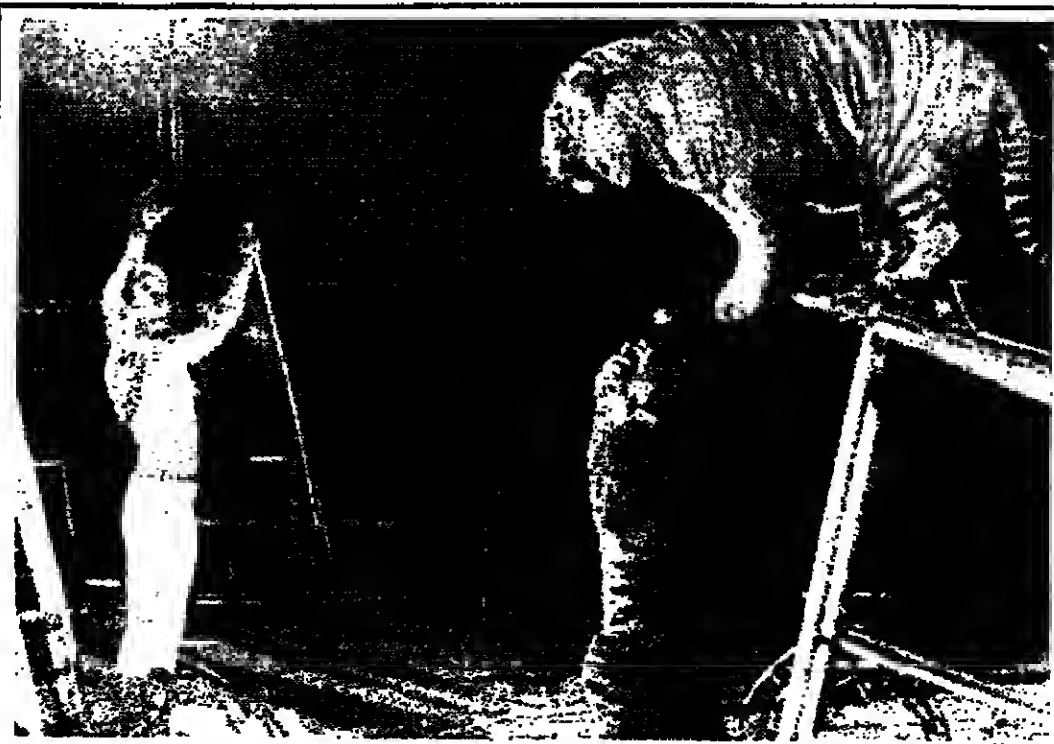
"They [police] have no right to intervene, we are only demonstrating, there will be no violence," said one boycotting student in Johannesburg.

Bomb Blast in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, April 28 (Reuters) — A bomb damaged the new regional radio and television headquarters here early today, but no one was hurt, police said. They said that three men forced an entry into the uncompleted building to plant the device, made of plastic explosive linked to gas bottles.

Tommy Caldwell

SPARTANBURG, S.C., April 28 (UPI) — Tommy Caldwell, 30, bass guitarist with the Marshall Tucker country-rock band, died early today from injuries suffered last week in a car crash. His brother Tim, 23, was killed in a traffic accident last month.



THE SHOW GOES ON — Arms raised and blood dripping from his wounds, Wade Burck, a trainer with the Hamd-Morton Circus, keeps his charges under control Friday night after being clawed by a 550-pound tiger during a performance in Wilmington, Mass. Mr. Burck finished the act and then was rushed to a hospital for treatment of eight deep lacerations.

Tests Questioned on Post-Attack Preventative

U.S. Disallows Marketing of Heart Drug

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, April 28 (NYT) — The Food and Drug Administration has refused to allow the Ciba-Geigy Corp. to label or advertise a drug called Anturan as an aid in preventing death in the critical months after a heart attack.

The agency said Saturday there were improper tabulations in data used in scientific reports that supported the widely publicized conclusion that the drug could be lifesaving for many heart patients.

The agency said its analysis showed the study published in two reports in The New England Jour-

nal of Medicine included deaths that were "misclassified or vaguely defined." It added it did not rule out the possibility that the drug could prove useful after further studies were made.

A Ciba-Geigy spokesman said the firm "remains confident that Anturan will be found to be a useful drug for the prevention of sudden death following a heart attack" and that differences between the company and the federal agency would be resolved.

The company said, "Independent audit groups from Johns Hopkins University and Columbia University validated data from the trial. The design and the protocol of the trial were meticulously prepared and submitted to the FDA for review before the trial began."

Anturan is Ciba-Geigy's brand name for sulfinpyrazone, a drug it marketed in 1959 for the treatment of gout. On the basis of the study published in the journal, Ciba-Geigy sought FDA approval for the drug to be used to limit the likelihood of a specific type of post-heart attack fatality known as sudden death.

The latest article, published Jan. 31, reported a 74-percent decrease in the rate of sudden death among heart attack patients who took the drug in studies done in U.S. and Canadian hospitals.

"The finding as first reported in

summary form was highly significant and impressive," said Dr. Robert Temple, an FDA official, "and an FDA advisory committee initially recommended the new use of Anturan on the basis of this finding. Subsequently, FDA's detailed study of individual case records showed that many deaths reported in the study have been misclassified."

"In particular, many of the deaths called sudden death in the control group of patients taking an inert substance were really heart-attack deaths or due to other cause. This was shown by autopsy examination or by the patients' symptoms before death."

Heart disease is the leading cause of death among U.S. citizens. The original report asserted that at least 15,000 U.S. lives could be saved yearly if people who have suffered a heart attack take the drug every day.

At least 32 other countries, among them Canada, England, France, South Africa and New Zealand, have approved sulfinpyrazone for use as Ciba-Geigy requested, according to the company spokesman.

Chile Policeman Killed

SANTIAGO, April 28 (AP) — A policeman was killed here today when terrorists threw a grenade-like device about a block from President Augusto Pinochet's headquarters.

Greater Breast-Tumor Risk

Estrogen Link With Cancer In Older Women Suggested

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, April 28 (WP) — An association between long-term use of estrogens by postmenopausal women and a doubled risk of breast cancer has been reported by California scientists.

They found that a woman who starts at age 50 to take the substance daily for three years increases her risk of contracting cancer by age 75 from 6 percent to 12 percent, or to 15 percent if her ovaries were intact.

The woman would have been taking pills containing 1.25 milligrams of estrogen — the dose in 56 percent of the 9 million prescriptions filled in 1979 for Premarin, the leading brand. The prescriptions filled for other brands totaled 4.5 million.

The study, published in the April 25 Journal of the American Medical Association, is the first to support the indication in a 1976 report that a link between postmenopausal estrogens and breast cancer was "a definite possibility."

Dr. Robert Hoover of the National Cancer Institute, one of the authors of the 1976 report, told a reporter that the new study "has to raise the level of concern about all estrogen-containing drugs, including contraceptives," but added: "Contraceptives haven't been noted to be associated with excess breast-cancer risk — yet."

Uncomfortable Symptoms

By contrast with oral contraceptives, postmenopausal estrogens are prescribed mainly to prevent certain uncomfortable symptoms of the decline in natural production of hormones by the ovaries that starts with the onset of menopause.

For the new study, the sites were two Los Angeles-area retirement communities with a combined population of 30,000. Charts and records from their extensive medical-care facilities and pharmacies were available.

Starting in 1971, a research team led by Dr. Ronald Ross of the University of Southern California isolated 138 residents in whom breast cancer was diagnosed between October, 1971, and July, 1977, whose age when diagnosed was between 50 and 74, who had no previous history of breast malignancy and who were postmenopausal.

The scientists paired the 131 women willing to be interviewed with 262 "controls" — women in the same communities who had not had breast cancer, but who matched the others in age and other key attributes.

The scientists interviewed the 393 women and searched the records, which included all prescriptions written for estrogens from 1964 to 1975, and found a doubled incidence of breast cancer after three years of taking 1.25 milligrams of estrogen a day.

Significant Risk

"The benefits of estrogen therapy at this dosage level would need to be extremely great to warrant such risk," they wrote. At lower dosages, such as 0.625 milligrams or even less, they said, "the ratio of costs to benefits is clearly more favorable, and the impact of breast-cancer risk on that ratio is still unclear."

The scientists found that the risk of breast cancer in women whose ovaries were intact was even larger — 2.5 times normal.

This year, by estimate of the American Cancer Society, breast cancer will be found in about 108,000 U.S. women. Another 36,000 will die from it.

Starting about 40 years ago, claims were made that regular taking of estrogen tablets would prevent breast and other forms of cancer. The claims were based on studies that were later faulted by scientists as poorly controlled.

In the early 1960s manufacturers including Ayerst Laboratories, the division of American Home Products Corp. that makes Premarin, began massive promotion of such claims to physicians. Some doctors, helped by drug-company funds, touted estrogens in the public as a way to keep users "feminine forever."

Uterine Cancer

Such claims were jolted in 1975, the year in which the number of estrogen prescriptions filled was a record 27.7 million, in reports by three independent teams of scientists that cancer of the lining of the uterus, called endometrial cancer, occurs 4.5 times to 13.9 times as often in postmenopausal estrogen users as in nonusers.

Unlike breast cancer, endometrial cancer is treated successfully with relative ease.

In an editorial published with the California study, two University of Chicago scientists asserted that it does not show "a significant difference in estrogen use between cases and controls."

Dr. Hoover acknowledged that the study, like any other, has flaws. But he said it appears to confirm the suspicion raised four years ago that long-term estrogen use is related to excess risk of breast cancer.



It's time to realise a principle.

A lot of people who work hard all week tend to forget a very basic principle: we work in order to live, not the other way round. And the claims we make on ourselves every day require some kind of compensation — without it we can't in the long run effectively fulfill those ever-

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Vance Resigns

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's resignation, despite his apparent frustration bordering on despair, is unfortunate and poorly timed. It contributes to the damaging impression that after the failed rescue operation in Iran, the Carter administration is beginning to collapse. At this moment it seems relatively unimportant that Mr. Vance had lost much of his ability to influence the president or that he disagreed with the rescue mission. His mental and physical exhaustion under the circumstances are understandable. But it is regrettable that they should become the basis for opening fissures in an already confused and fragmented government.

Secretary of State Vance has undoubtedly put up with a lot in the last three and a half years. He is a precise and patient man with an orderly way of doing things and a lawyer's ability to concentrate on detail and analyze problems from a consistent point of view. The lurking uncertainty of President Carter's approach must have been difficult for him to live with. Furthermore, his outlook varied greatly from that of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security advisor, whose views are now ascendant. In the past, it often seemed that Mr. Carter was attempting to slap together a policy by combining the mutually exclusive ideas of Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, such as the administration's clumsy efforts to deal with Iran during the protracted downfall of the shah. But even there, Mr. Brzezinski's views eventually prevailed. It is not a happy system. A good policeman, bad politician approach can work, but only if the two are being employed in an agreed fashion with clear goals in mind.

One thing about which everyone in the administration agreed, however, was the need for solidarity in a time of high tension over Iran and Afghanistan. The message has been

delivered loudly, clearly and consistently to the U.S. allies, which have also been frustrated by the sometimes weak and vacillating leadership provided by Washington. There is no doubt that European and Japanese political leaders feel at least as put upon as Mr. Vance, not entirely without justification. Yet they have been asked over and over again, rightly, to demonstrate unity in confronting the challenge to their joint interests. In resigning now, Mr. Vance has further destabilized from within a situation that is beginning to look like it is drifting toward chaos.

Mr. Vance is respected in Europe as serious, experienced and professional. Mr. Brzezinski is regarded here as somewhat erratic. There is no doubt that European leaders will be disturbed by the secretary's departure. No matter whom Mr. Carter appoints to succeed him, the expectation will be that Mr. Brzezinski will be shaping U.S. foreign policy. Europeans are troubled by what they regard as Mr. Brzezinski's dogmatic hard-line approach, symbolized by his allowing himself to be photographed peering down the Khyber Pass through the sight of a rifle. Therefore, Mr. Vance's resignation will make U.S.-European relations still more difficult.

Meanwhile, the EEC foreign ministers have displayed wisdom and courage in standing by President Carter in a moment of real need. A failure to support him now would have been gleefully received in Moscow as a sign of grave illness in the Alliance. It is understood that the allies are seeking an early meeting with Mr. Carter to at least begin a new process of policy coordination. Mr. Vance's resignation makes such a meeting even more necessary than before. The allies have got to know where President Carter is leading them.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Fire Next Door to U.S.

A song as yet unwritten ought to be called "Yes, We Have No Banana Republics Today." The stereotype of Central America as a region of docile peoples and governments submissive to the United States has never been more misleading. Yet nostalgia for a quieter era burdens U.S. policy in a time of new ferment on the isthmus. The risk is that outside arsonists will be blamed for the fire next door, just as Moscow blames the CIA for its troubles in Afghanistan.

Fidel Castro doubtless sees opportunity in the class violence that has shaken El Salvador. Leonid Brezhnev would surely like to give Leninist encouragement to the revolutionaries in Nicaragua. But Communists did not create the nationalist and populist passions that are reshaping Central America. Change as such presents less peril to North American security than a panicky response that propels Washington into a desperate affiliation with fading oligarchs.

On the whole, the Carter administration has read the region's mood accurately. But it has been crimped by a pin-money aid budget, and the inability to deliver promised funds — as in the case of Nicaragua, which is still waiting for Congress to approve \$75 million pledged last fall. At any moment, a modulated diplomacy could be doomed by the wrong kind of U.S. intervention in "our" backyard.

There are 20 million people in Central America, counting Panama, most of them poor. All six republics have become poorer since 1973, when the region's oil bill stood at \$180 million; last year, it was around \$1.5 billion. Meanwhile the income from exports — sugar, coffee, fruits — has sharply declined, leaving a Central American trade deficit of \$1.3 billion in 1978. This compelling arithmetic underlies the stress in an otherwise diverse region and the popular discontent with the traditional oligarchies.

Of the six republics, only Costa Rica is a stable democracy, and only Panama has a military-backed regime secure enough to take real risks like admitting the deposed shah of

Iran. Nicaragua is in revolutionary transit after the collapse of a family dynasty that owned up to a third of Nicaragua's wealth. In El Salvador, reformist officers and Christian Democrats are desperately trying to preempt the extreme left by giving peasants land.

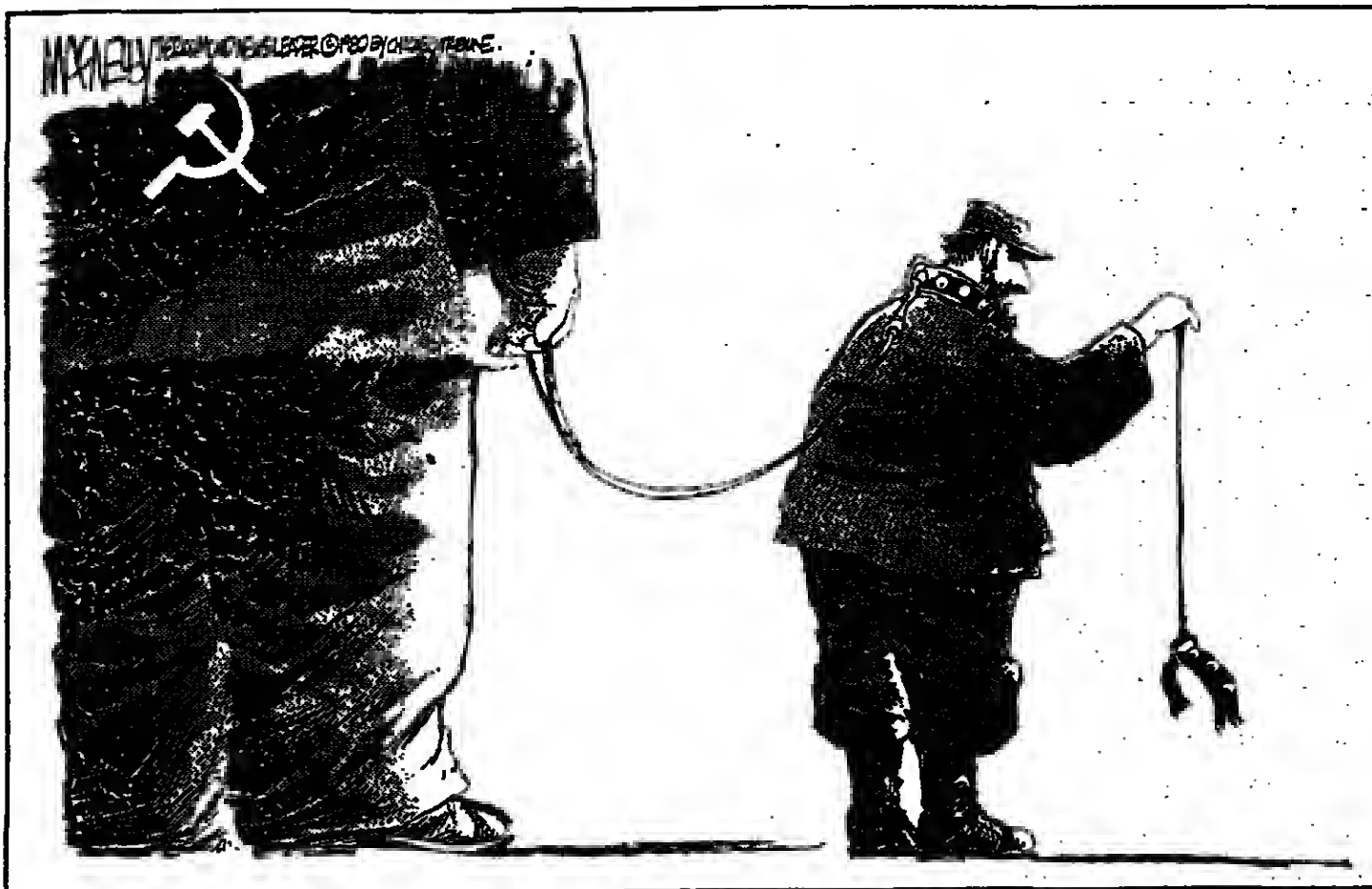
Guatemala's generals, by contrast, are unwilling to sponsor either reforms or open elections despite widening pressures for both. The military rulers of Honduras, the region's poorest republic, are flirting with democracy and have permitted the first legislative elections in nine years.

Recent U.S. diplomacy, while taking account of national differences, has sought to encourage economic reform and respect for human rights. For the first time, the United States has also tried to influence Central American events in collaboration with democratic-minded Latin neighbors. The Andean Bloc republics — Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador — have joined with Mexico to bolster the center in Nicaragua and to assist reformist parties elsewhere in Central America. This policy is best pursued with generous offers of aid and trade. But not every volcano can be capped.

In El Salvador, a weak central regime is beset by implacable extremes. There as elsewhere, the test for Washington's diplomacy will be its even-handedness in dealing with repression of either left or right. That is the only course that can erase the stigma of old-style imperial intervention in the six nations.

The United States weighs so heavily in their affairs that considerable influence is unavoidable; aid or even rhetorical support for one regime or another will always be a factor. That influence should be used to promote what are in the broadest sense U.S. values, shared by people everywhere in the hemisphere. Only on that justifiable basis can the United States call on its neighbors to join in containing the fire next door and preventing a conflagration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES



Iran: On Leaving a Calling Card . . .

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The United States has much to be sorry for but nothing to be ashamed of. In planning a commando rescue, President Carter deserves the temporary support of his countrymen not because he is the president, but because he finally tried to act like a president.

The mission's failure is wrongly interpreted as evidence of the folly of direct action, or is explained as the result of bad luck and mechanical difficulties. In fact, the reason the rescue failed was not that one helicopter pilot lost his way, but that the co-optation of the raid was not bold enough. The president wanted so much to make his surgical strike bloodless that he could not make the incision. By reducing the risk of loss of life, he increased the risk of failure of the mission, and the tragic irony came when lives were lost after his decision to retreat.

The Original Plan

Months ago, the original plan called for a 350-man force, co-opted by many small choppers, supported by fighter-bombers. This was scrapped not because it was considered foolhardy — as we now know, the publicly derided rescue mission was secretly believed to be possible — but because it would have cost some American lives and probably Iranian lives.

Carter could not deal with that and called for a "safer" option. The scaled-down plan finally adopted — 90 men, with eight helicopters straining technical capabilities — was attractive to him because it could be canceled along the way. Much emphasis was put on the bail-out points; military strategist Edward Luttwak calls that "deciding to get married and concentrating on divorce arrangements."

By convincing himself of the "humanitarian" side of the operation, the president rationalized his minimalist approach to the combat side. That was one reason he did not consult with Congress under the War Powers Resolution: not only was he not making war, he was seeking to avoid combat.

By the Book

That hope of exerting military power without violence violated the commando spirit so necessary to a daring mission. The Delta force had months before been transported to the Middle East, and then had been psychologically let down when it was sent home. When satellite communication insured that the decision on whether or not to abort the mission would be made in the Oval Office rather than in the field, the spirit of caution took over.

That is why — if Pentagon spokesmen are accurate — the colonel in charge at the staging area went by the book: no sixth chopper.

no mission. Never mind that five 50-passenger helicopters could hold all 90 raiders plus all 53 hostages with room to spare for infiltrated agents; although the sixth chopper was not "mission-critical," caution called for turning back. The colonel knew that if real trouble developed at the U.S. Embassy scene, no U.S. air strike would be called in, and nobody wants to risk a Bay of Pigs. The basis of the turnback decision was not a field commander's loss of nerve but an institutionally built-in denial of nerve.

Lowered the Chances

There must have been more to that decision than "mechanical difficulties." If the three hostages held at the Foreign Ministry were expected to be rescued along with the 50 at the U.S. Embassy, some cooperation in Gholabzadeh's office is indicated. Since our CIA has rejected Paris approaches by its representatives for fear of being enticed into a Soviet-sponsored setup, it may be that part of U.S. caution was based

on reports that the secrecy of the rescue mission had been compromised in Tehran.

The upshot was that the president narrowed the chances of success. This was surely humanitarian but tragically ineffective; beware the darning of a cautious man.

The lesson for Carter was the same as that taught to President Kennedy in Cuba and President Johnson in Vietnam: If soldiers are to be sent in as a last resort, be prepared to apply enough force to overwhelm the enemy; otherwise, don't play with firepower. Carter should replace the politico-bureaucrat he named to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff with a soldier who has the judgment to tell the president that the national honor cannot always be defended without casualties.

Though the half-measure was unsound, the president's decision to take action was morally upright and in the national interest. Carter has told the Iranians and the world that

in Iran, the unacceptable is really not going to be accepted. Terrorists may still be laughing at the United States, but the laughter has a new trace of nervousness.

During the war in Vietnam, President Nixon sent a commando unit into enemy territory to rescue prisoners of war held at Son Tay. The camp turned out to be abandoned and there was some hilarity at U.S. ineptitude. When some self-flagellators suggested to Yitzhak Rabin, then Israel's ambassador to the United States, that such raids be subcontracted to the Israelis, he responded tartly that the U.S. mission expressed its seriousness of purpose: "You left your calling card up there."

The United States has left its calling card in Iran. One way or another, U.S. power will be back. As the victim of aggression, the United States has the obligation — using economic pressure, duplicity or military force — to redeem its honor and free its citizens.

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. . . And View From Entebbe

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — A few hours after the news broke, before the Pentagon had given any details of the abandoned hostage rescue mission, Israeli experts went on the radio to discuss what might have been wrong. Their theory — their fear — was that there had been a failure of American will.

Chaim Herzog, former chief of military intelligence and Israeli delegate to the United Nations, thought there might have been civilian interference in the operation. "It doesn't seem to me," he said, "that the military would call off an operation of this magnitude merely because of engine failure." Another intelligence man said he was afraid that President Carter's humanitarian instincts had led him to abort the operation when something went wrong.

It unfortunately humiliates the United States," Herzog said, adding that all democratic societies "must be very disturbed at this diminution in the status of the United States."

Wrong

The Israeli speculation was evidently wrong. So far as we know, the rescue operation was called off not because the president got cold feet but because the military command said there were not enough operational helicopters on site.

But that instant reaction — the suspicion that U.S. political will had failed — still sends a message. The six months of the hostage crisis

have done severe damage to foreign confidence in U.S. leadership. No doubt the Israelis, with their record of daring anti-terrorist operations, are quick to find others insufficiently decisive. But it is not just Israelis. Most of the U.S. friends in the world, those who rely on the United States, are deeply concerned at President Carter's performance in the crisis. And they have reason to be.

Inconstancy and incompetence: These have been the hallmarks of the president's policy. No serious politician or diplomat ever underestimated the difficulty of the problem. But the way it has been handled has done unnecessary damage to the reputation and influence of the United States.

Basic Objectives

From the start, it was clear that U.S. policy had to have certain basic objectives in mind. They were, in sum:

- To keep the world's attention focused on the inequity and lawlessness of the hostage-taking.
- To unite all governments, regardless of ideology, on the principle of inviolable diplomatic immunity — and the danger Iran's behavior presented to that principle.
- To isolate Iran in world opinion, and in particular, to see that it had no sympathy from other Islamic countries.
- To maintain the dignity of the United States.

Unpredictable

To list those objectives is to know how far Carter's policy has come from achieving them. So inconsistent, unpredictable and unguided had that policy become — before the failed rescue operation — that much of the world worried less about the continuing outrage in Tehran than about what President Carter would do next.

For a time the U.S. posture was passive, even verging on the submissive. The hope was that the militants would tire of the game, that the Ayatollah Khomeini would relent or that President Bani-Sadr would get control of the situation. Then, abruptly, Mr. Carter began sounding so bellicose that he alarmed U.S. allies and even some

of his own advisors. Most damaging, there were intimations at one turn and another that he was moved by domestic political considerations.

The result of all this has hardly been to rally the world against Iran's behavior. In fact, Iran may be less isolated today than at the start of the crisis. Iran plainly has a certain Islamic sympathy now. Turkey, a U.S. ally, criticized the rescue attempt; there were disapproving noises from the Gulf states, and Pakistan was scornful in its denunciation.

Soviet Reaction

Worst of all, from the U.S. viewpoint, may be the way the Russians have cynically taken advantage of the crisis. As Mr. Carter's policy has shifted, the Soviet Union has moved more and more openly in support of Iran. It has used the affair to distract attention, inside Iran and elsewhere, from its occupation of Afghanistan. And Mr. Carter's recent strident diplomacy has treated Iran, quite wrongly, as if it were more important to the United States than to Afghanistan.

This is a sensitive moment to criticize Mr. Carter. Americans will want to draw together with their president in such a time of trouble, and he is entitled to sympathy even for the grotesque combination of mechanical failures that apparently ruined the rescue operation. That is cause for concern about U.S. engineering and military maintenance, not political wisdom.

Nor was there ever an easy answer to the crisis. How could there be when Iran had no effective government, no authority responsive to the usual incentives of political rationality? Only the irresponsible talked as if there were some quick economic or military device that would bring revolutionary Iran to heel.

When the hostage nightmare began, President Carter rightly resisted easy talk of smashing Iran. What he did not do was lay out a firm position and stick to it. He equivocated and he played politics. That record makes the price of failure in the rescue mission dearer, and the prospect gloomier indeed.

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New Curbs For Press In Spain?

By V. de la Serna

MADRID — The editor of a Madrid newspaper must report to a military judge twice a month on fixed dates — presumably to prove that he isn't running away while awaiting trial for the publication of a report on a purported military plot. This is Spain, 1980.

Curiously, the paper, *Diario 16*, is closest to the government in its editorial line, of all Madrid dailies. According to widespread reports, it is subsidized by the Union of the Democratic Center, Spain's ruling party.

That the plot report was published in a pro-government paper is a telltale in itself. That even pro-government papers are affected by the current wave of judicial actions against press freedom is indicative of a situation in which the government is not the main actor in a grand scenario of attacks against Spain's fledgling democracy.

"Spain Is Different"

"Spain is different" was a Franco-era slogan designed to attract tourists to the inexpensive country with lots of sun and bullfights. The slogan had a different meaning for some Spaniards, those who knew and experienced the fact that civil rights taken for granted throughout the free world were consistently, methodically ignored here.

In the past five years, it has been the avowed aim of all democratic groups here to shed the "different" image of Spain in the process of returning the nation to the mainstream of Western European life.

But democratic groups here have to cope with a fact — the Spanish system is a product of peaceful political evolution, not of a revolution with widespread hopes of all backers of the previous regime. Public administration, courts and the military have been left largely untouched. And not all members of these institutions are rabid fans of democracy.

De facto power of the military, for example, remains high. And, with or without reason, wide credence is often given, even in official circles, to rumors of military pressures for a change in government policies and personalities, including choices to replace Adolfo Suarez as premier.

Rumors

At least, the constant rumors prove that the Spanish aren't convinced that democracy is here to stay, or that enjoying a majority in the Cortes (parliament) is reason enough for a cabinet to remain in power.

Mr. Suarez's government reinforces that impression by acting with the utmost prudence in its dealings with unfriendly groups or persons in powerful positions. Only those generals who are both highly critical of the Cabinet and in command of combat-ready units in or near Madrid are gingerly reassigned to less sensitive posts. Criticism of the armed forces remains muted in newspapers and magazines of all persuasions, and editors are often advised not to stray from that line.

The unfavorable surroundings can be an excuse for the government's wait-and-see attitude in the face of many challenges. But not a total justification. Other reasons for that attitude range from a lack of political acumen — which has produced a controversial, piecemeal system of devolution of home-rule statutes to some Spanish regions — to downright bickering of restrictions of freedom. Government officials don't always set an example of democratic behavior.

Battle

This is apparent in the ongoing battle about proposed restrictions of freedom of the press. When *Diario 16* published an interview with a judge who stated that "very few" of his colleagues were democrats, the top information official in the Cabinet, Josep Melia, termed the interview "intolerable."

Mr. Melia has also enthusiastically endorsed a proposal by the only legal journalists' association to reintroduce the restrictive Franco-era system of compulsory licensing for newspapermen. Only graduates of the official Spanish journalism schools could, according to the proposal, work for print and broadcast media.

Spain would thus become the only democratic, industrialized nation in the world with a licensing system for journalists — one of the most effective methods of repression of press freedom. Different, indeed.

The author is the editor of *Aede*, a magazine devoted to press problems. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

International Opinion

No Time for Recriminations

After last week, Mr. Carter is more than ever in need of allied advice and support, and he should be ready to listen. It is no time for recriminations. But there are a number of difficult questions to decide. The first is whether the Europeans should go ahead with sanctions. In a sense, the implied bargain has been broken by Mr. Carter so there would be an excuse for pulling out.

Yet the need to keep the Alliance together is now if anything stronger than before. The dilemma is therefore little altered and a degree of compromise remains unavoidable. But the Europeans now have even more reason to move slowly on sanctions and stronger arguments for urging this on Mr. Carter. They also have even more incentive to seek other solutions.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 29, 1905

WASHINGTON — Francis Loomis, assistant secretary of state, has denied that he was guilty of official corruption while serving as minister of Venezuela. It is intimated that the Venezuelans attribute the alleged want of firmness on the part of the Washington government on the asphalt controversy to the fear of revelations that Mr. Loomis had received \$10,000 in gifts from the asphalt company. Mr. Loomis admits that Gen. Castro may hold a check showing the payment of that sum to him by the asphalt company. But this, he says, is accounted for by the fact that on leaving Caracas he exchanged his Venezuelan money with the asphalt company for U.S. money, to avoid the high rates of exchange.

Fifty Years Ago

April 29, 1930

TEHRAN — Three trucks loaded with personal belongings of Charles C. Hart, U.S. envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Persia have been attacked by tribesmen and their entire contents stolen. What the bandits did not carry away they covered with gasoline and burned. A fine collection of Dalmatian embroidery, which Mrs. Hart acquired when her husband, the ambassador, was at his previous post in Albania, is missing. Meanwhile, in San Francisco, a 99 percent totality eclipse of the sun was visible, despite intermittent clouds. Famous astronomers, using the latest scientific instruments and airplanes bearing cameras, gathered invaluable information on the phenomenon.

Letters

Being Overdosed

George Ball's "An Overdose of Economists" (IHT, April 16) was very good indeed. Not only "the American public is playing the same guinea-pig role as in the 1930s," but the world-public is being guinea-pigged by an overdose of economists and politicians who pretend they can foresee the unpredictable future and consequently do not hesitate to organize and institutionalize humanity's times to come, which practically means straitjacketing the individual and his way of life.

Obviously straitjacketing on a worldwide scale leads to tensions, conflicts, upheavals and wars. Let

us therefore avoid today's overdosing political and economic specialists like the plague.

E. HENNY.

The Hague.

View of Allies

Recently, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt likened the present world situation to 1914. In my opinion, he is mistaken. If any resemblance with the past does indeed exist, it is with the late 1930s, mainly because Europe's two major political leaders persist in trying to imitate Edouard Daladier and Neville Chamberlain.

Regarding the unwillingness on the part of Europeans to support the United States (IHT, April 18) in the current crises, but a recognition that, except for the French, that their security depends on the United States, it would be enlightening to see the results of a poll asking Americans how they feel, under the present circumstances, concerning the continued presence of U.S. troops in West Germany.

Perhaps a few kind words from these troops might be moved elsewhere in the very near future might have a healthy effect on our European allies.

EDWARD A. REED.

Strasbourg.

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Personalities

Liv Ullmann Moves in New Direction

By Barbara Lovenheim

LONDON (IHT) — Some people go into acting because they want to lose their identity; others go into it because they want to find it. Liv Ullmann, the Norwegian-born actress who has attained celebrity for her haunting portrayals, is one of the latter.

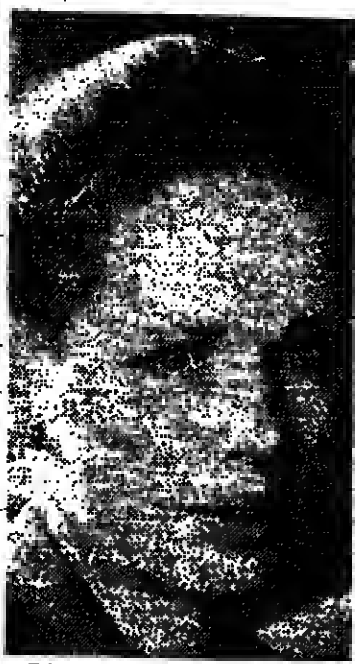
Having established herself as a film actress able to convey subtle shifts of emotion through delicate gestures and facial expressions, she is now about to define a new identity for herself as a writer and spokesperson for humanitarian causes.

"For me now, acting is not enough. It's not that time is running out — it's that time is there to expand," she said on the set of her new film, "Richard's Things."

"What I really want to do at the moment is write and do something different. To be of use. As a celebrity, you can get to see things you couldn't ordinarily and report on them."

Dressed in a maroon sweater and skirt, her honey-blond hair wound neatly around her head, her face quietly animated, she talked enthusiastically about her recent trip to Cambodia refugee camps.

"They said the music would change my life and it did. I held an old woman in a leprosy camp in my arms and she stopped crying. It brought me closer to what is being human — to the elements. It gave me a chance to save people — and I can't wait to bring my daughter to the camps so that she can have the experience." She is now organizing a concert in Norway to raise funds for the boat people and Cambodian



Liv Ullmann: An uphill role.

refugees and is working on a plan to become an official representative of UNICEF.

She also spoke animatedly about her new book, "Tides," a third-person narrative about phases in the lives of women. "Nothing has given me so much professionally as my writing," she said, referring to her autobiographical memoir, "Change," published in 1977. "You can't compare the feedback to films. The compliments you receive from films are almost humiliating — they're about something fake — people confuse me with the part I'm playing. It's easier to be personal about a book. You suddenly touch and are touched by people you didn't know existed."

Liv Ullmann's sincerity about reordering her professional priorities is evident. But to what extent she will abandon acting in the future may depend upon the critical reception of the film she is now making for Southern Pictures Ltd., a new company based in London and also producing the film.

Written by Frederic Raphael and directed by Anthony Harvey, "Richard's Things" is the story of a widow, Kate Norris, who learns upon the death of her husband that he had been carrying on an affair with a bright young girl in her 20s who worked for him. Overwhelmed by the discovery, she confronts the girl and becomes obsessed with her.

They form an intense relationship, implicitly, but not explicitly, sexual. The film focuses on their growth as they explore their relationship to the dead man through each other.

Harvey, who directed "A Lion in Winter" and "Players," believes that this film will firmly establish Miss Ullmann as an actress who can perform admirably in English-speaking films. Up to now, her main acclaim as a screen actress has been generated by her triumphs with Ingmar Bergman — "Persona," "Face to Face," "Cries and Whispers," "Scenes from a Marriage" and "Autumn Sonata." She also won an Oscar nomination for her performance in Jan Troell's film "The Emigrants" and has been applauded for her stage roles in plays such as "Anna Christie" and "A Doll's House."

But her success in English-speaking Hollywood films — "The Abduction," "Forty Carats," "Lost Horizons" and even "A Bridge Too Far" — has been limited. Harvey thinks that "Richard's Things" will break the cycle.

Feeling of Neurosis

"I selected Liv because I thought she could understand the things Raphael wrote about — it's an odd period of adjustment — and she has the ability to find that particular feeling of neurosis. It's a brilliant comment on our times, written with great energy and also humor. I think it will give Liv a chance to display her zany, almost wicked sense of humor and show that she is capable of playing not only dark, brooding roles. I also hope it will break the bloody curse of her being attacked by the critics in English-speaking films."

Ullmann is also enthusiastic about the script: "So many of my characters have gone downhill — Kate Norris goes in the other direction. But she goes into a more demonic or destructive method than I would have used."

She denies the suggestion that most of her Bergman roles have been replays of her personal relationship with him — their long affair and subsequent separation. "Most of the women I've played have been close to nervous breakdowns — and that isn't me."

She is also emphatic about her ability to perform well without the active direction of Bergman and one senses that she would like to establish herself as an independent screen artist.

"Obviously, Bergman is my favorite director. We have shared all the best things in life — work, friendship, a daughter — and it's hard to compare others. He gave me the confidence to think right — to undress my face — and when I am working with directors who are not good, I close my ears and think, what would he have said or done. But I work mostly without Bergman. I'd rather say that he doesn't do films I'm never in." She concludes, with an infectious laugh, "I wonder why he isn't asked what he has done without me?"

Jazz

Blakey's 'Messenger' From Moscow

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Valery Ponomarev had already been playing trumpet, but dance music nowhere near jazz when a friend loaned him "Moanin'", one of Art Blakey's hits, taped from Willis Conover's Voice of America program.

It was the mid-'60s and Ponomarev knew immediately that he wanted to play trumpet like Les Morgan, and to play it with Art Blakey's Jazz Messengers, surely an impossible dream in Moscow.

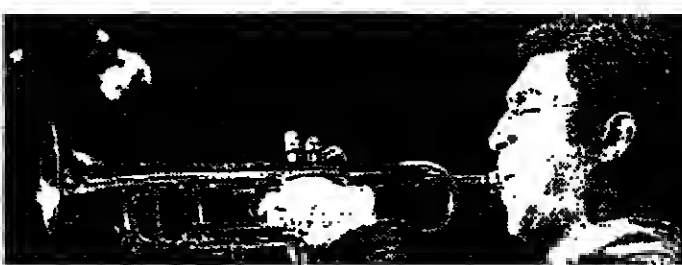
"That was the music for me," said Ponomarev in Paris, on tour with the Jazz Messengers. "I listened to 'Moanin'' all day long for weeks."

He began to work in a youth cafe, where jazz was permitted three nights a week, in 1966. The Soviet government had recently decided they could no longer effectively ban jazz. They were going to control it instead. The cafe was run by Komsomol, the Communist youth organization.

Ponomarev transcribed and practiced Dizzy Gillespie, Clifford Brown and Lee Morgan solos all day and then checked out what he'd learned on the gig at night. "It was a happy period for me. Life was good. I was doing just what I wanted to do. I wasn't getting paid enough to live on but I lived on it."

He made 45 rubles a month. He might have made 10 times that playing in hotel orchestras. The Soviet government had not been able to make jazz go away by banning it but they could make musicians who played it paupers. (This is not terribly different anywhere else.)

He yearned for New York. The reasons were neither political nor mercenary: "I wanted to live the life of a jazz musician and to be



Trumpeter Valery Ponomarev listened to "Moanin'".

where the jazz musicians lived and that meant New York."

He refuses to talk about how he managed to leave. (Ponomarev is not Jewish.) "I don't want to ruin it for anyone else. Just say I did it, man. I did it."

He came to New York in 1976 knowing only a few musicians he had met while they had been touring the Soviet Union with Benny Goodman and Earl (Fatha) Hines. But they were scuffling themselves and could not help much. His wife, a dental technician, found work almost immediately. Ponomarev took a job in the kitchenware department of Altman's. They found a small apartment in Queens. He went to clubs and jam sessions and asked to sit in.

"One thing I love about New York is that if you have green skin or speak English with a Russian accent, it doesn't matter. Sure it's a hard town, you've got to pay some heavy dues, it takes time."

He listened to the other musicians. They played well but he found he could keep up with them. He was introduced to Blakey in the Five Spot Cafe on St. Mark's Place. Blakey said: "From Moscow? Trumpet player? Where's your trumpet?"

He blew with Blakey the following night and when Bill Hardman (who had replaced Woody Shaw) left the band, Ponomarev got the call. That was "three years and

four months ago. It went like a second."

Ponomarev became an American citizen last October. "It was a big moment for me. I can see the faults now, understand the depth of some of the problems, but I still love the States. Generally I find the farther east you go from New York, the worse life becomes."

"We travel 60 to 70 percent of the time, most of that in Europe, and my only travel document was a U.S. re-entry permit. I had no passport. With a re-entry permit you need a visa everywhere. There were always complications at borders, trouble of one kind or another, delays, concerts had to be cancelled because of me. I was late a lot, people would get nervous."

"Art could have had someone else. There was a long line of good trumpet players waiting for my gig. But despite all the messed-up concerts, he stuck by me. When you are in that hand, you become part of the family. His attitude was your troubles are my troubles, we'll figure it out."

"Now it's a different story. I just show my American passport like anybody else."

Valery Ponomarev with the Jazz Messengers: Seville, April 29; Laren (Holland), May 1; Haarlem, May 2; East Berlin, May 3; Berg-haren (Holland), May 4; Munich (Domicile), May 5-10.

Music

List of Festivals — Part 5

PARIS (IHT) — Following is the fifth part of a listing of 1980 European music and arts festivals, with program highlights, dates and addresses where more detailed information may be sought. The listing will be continued next Tuesday.

Istanbul (June 20-July 15): Besides Turkish musical, dance, theatrical and traditional groups, there will be visits by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, the Slovak Chamber Orchestra, the London String Quartet, Moscow's Bolshoi Trio, the Warsaw Chamber Opera, London Contemporary Dance Theater, Greek Art Theater and the Warsaw Studio Theater. (Istanbul Kultur ve Sanat Vakfi, 92-92 Isom Caddesi, Taksim-Istanbul, Turkey.)

Granada (June 22-July 6): Music and dance in the Palace of Charles V and the Alhambra, among other sites, includes the Dresden Staatskapelle, pianist Daniel Barenboim, soprano Victoria de los Angeles, as well as Spanish ensembles. (29 Carrera del Darro, Granada, or Direccion General de Musica, 39 Avenida Generalissimo, Madrid 16, Spain.)

Carinthian Summer (June 27-Aug. 30): The principal novelty is a production in the baroque church of Ossiach of a 17th-century church opera, "Assaloe Funtzer" by Pietro Ziani, staged by Sergio Vartolo and under the musical direction of Rene Clemencic. The church will also house revivals of Britten's "The Prodigal Son" and Gerd Fosse's "Phaedra." Christoph von Dolan will conduct a performance of "Carmen Burana" to mark Carl Orff's 85th birthday. Rudolf Buchbinder gives two all-Beethoven piano recitals, and Franz Schmidt, Bach, Offenbach and Rachmaninov also get special attention in the concert programs. More than 80 events are scheduled, including Sunday matinees and masses, seminars, lectures and exhibitions. (Carinthian Summer, 65 Franz-Josef-Kai, A-1010 Vienna, and from June 1, A-9570 Ossiach, Austria.)

Athens (June 29-Sept. 21): Ancient Greek drama is the regular main course here, supplemented this year by the Greek National Opera with Strauss' "Salome" and the Houston Grand Opera's production of Ger-

shwin's "Porgy and Bess"; concerts by the Prague Chamber Orchestra, the Brooklyn Philharmonia under Lukas Foss, the Philharmonia Hungarica, and the Royal Philharmonic of London; dance by the London Contemporary Dance Theater, the Spanish National Ballet and the Caracas International Ballet. (1 Voukouressiou Street, Athens T.T. 133, Greece.)

Budapest (July 3-Aug. 21): Outdoor events on Margaret Island in the Danube includes productions of Lehar's "The Merry Widow" and Verdi's "Il Trovatore," concerts and folkloric programs. In the Dominican courtyard on the Buda hill (Hilton Hotel) there are Porgy and Bess and harpsichord concerts. (Festival Office, PO Box 80, 1 Vorosmaryi Ter, H-1366 Budapest 5, Hungary.)

Munich (July 8-Aug. 3): New productions by the Bavarian State Opera are of Richard Strauss' "Femmina," conducted by Gustav Kuhn and staged by Giancarlo del Monaco, and Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," conducted and staged by the home team of Wolfgang Sawallisch and August Everding, along with repertory works with festival casting in the National Theater. In the baroque Cuvillies Theater there will be a program on the history of court opera in Bavaria and concert performances of early rarities by Stradella and Haas. (Bayerische Staatsoper, Brieffach, D-8000 Munich 22, West Germany.)

Dubrovnik (July 10-Aug. 25): Opera, concerts, theater, dance and folkloric in open air sites in this walled city on the Adriatic. Recitalists include pianists Martha Argerich, Emil Gilels, Maurizio Pollini and Krystian Zimmern; violinists Itzhak Perlman and Josef Suk; and others. Opera includes Gluck's "Orfeo" and Verdi's "Nabucco," and midnight performances include serenades and new trends in theater. (1 Od Sigrate, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia.)

Verona (July 10-Aug. 30): The 58th summer season of opera on a grand scale in the Roman arena includes Verdi's "Aida," Puccini's "La Gioconda" and Bizet's "Carmen," as well as a ballet program and a single performance of Verdi's Requiem. (Arena di Verona, 28 Piazza Bra, 37100 Verona, Italy.)

Opera

Marseilles' Trojan Saga

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES (IHT) — After a two-year intermission, the Marseilles Opera has completed its production of Berlioz's monumental Trojan opera, "Les Troyens," with a staging of its second part, "Les Troyens a Carthage," hand-completing the project that was begun in 1978 with "La Prise de Troie."

Even done in two stages, this is a formidable undertaking for a municipal company of limited resources: Berlioz makes daunting demands on the resources of even a major theater. The first part was never performed in his lifetime, which saw only a production of this second part at the Theatre Lyrique in 1863, and the French aversion to Berlioz in general and this work in particular is a byword in the musical world.

Even though the work has two parts, the composer intended it to be performed as a unit. This was not really done in its entirety until 1957, when it was given complete in a single evening under Rafael Kubelick at Covent Garden in London, in English. And it probably was not until the revival of that production in 1969, this time in French, that "Les Troyens" was really given as Berlioz intended it. The Paris Opera has performed the two parts together, but only at the expense of seriously compromising cuts.

All the Music

The decision by Jacques Karpou, director of the Marseilles company, to do "Les Troyens" in two parts was nevertheless amply justified. For one thing, it made it easier to resist making cuts; all of the more than 200 minutes of music, excepting minor excisions of ballet music, have now been done here. For another, it is easier on the audience, and the Marseilles public responded with enthusiasm.

As he did in his staging of the first part, Karpou — aided again by Kristin Osmundsen's richly colored sets and costumes — called on relevant mythology and the "Aeneid" to amplify the action. The prologue Berlioz added to "Les Troyens a Carthage" to compensate for the absence of Part I was done here, without the spoken narrative but with the fall of Troy represented by a ballet with a mimed role for the Cassandra.

The ballet in the scene in Dido's gardens was not a mere diversion, but was given heightened relevance by representing the judgment of Paris and the fall of Troy, implying that Aeneas' arrival in Carthage is a natural conclusion of these events, and he should forget his crazy mission to Italy.

This theme was carried over into the Royal Hunt and Storm interlude, with Venus the central figure

in the orgiastic capers symbolizing the consummation of Dido and Aeneas' love. Pedro Consegua's choreography was a bit too classical and perhaps too brightly lit for this notoriously difficult scene to make its best effect, but a final piloting up and collapse of a small mountain of supposedly naked bodies was theatrically effective.

Voices in Heroic Mode

Guy Chauvet was again the Aeneas and Nadine Demize, the Cassandra of "La Prise de Troie," was Dido. Both have voices that function best in the heroic mode, although some of the more tender and lyrical passages did not get their full due. Chauvet cut a heroic figure and produced some authentically thrilling top notes, while Demize rose to the challenge of Dido's death scene and in general invested her singing with greater passion and expressiveness than is her custom.

The orchestra, under Diego Masson's well-paced direction, provided the evening's most consistent musical satisfaction, unfolding Berlioz' rich orchestral tapestry with security. Indeed, in the ravishing love duet, it was the orchestra's delicacy that cast the requisite spell. The Marseilles chorus, reinforced by chorists from the Monte Carlo Opera, acquitted itself well.

The other roles were well taken. Sheila Nadler's presence and rich voice made Dido's sister Anna a primary figure; Charles Burles delivered Iopas' praise of Ceres suavely; Michel Hubert was Narbal, Bruno Costantini was Hylas, and Sonia Nigoghossian was appealing as Ascanio, Aeneas' young son.

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1, rue Gohausse (Boulevard) 272.27.55. Closed Monday. Vietnamese specialties. Menu F. 48 net & "a la carte."

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HOLLAND

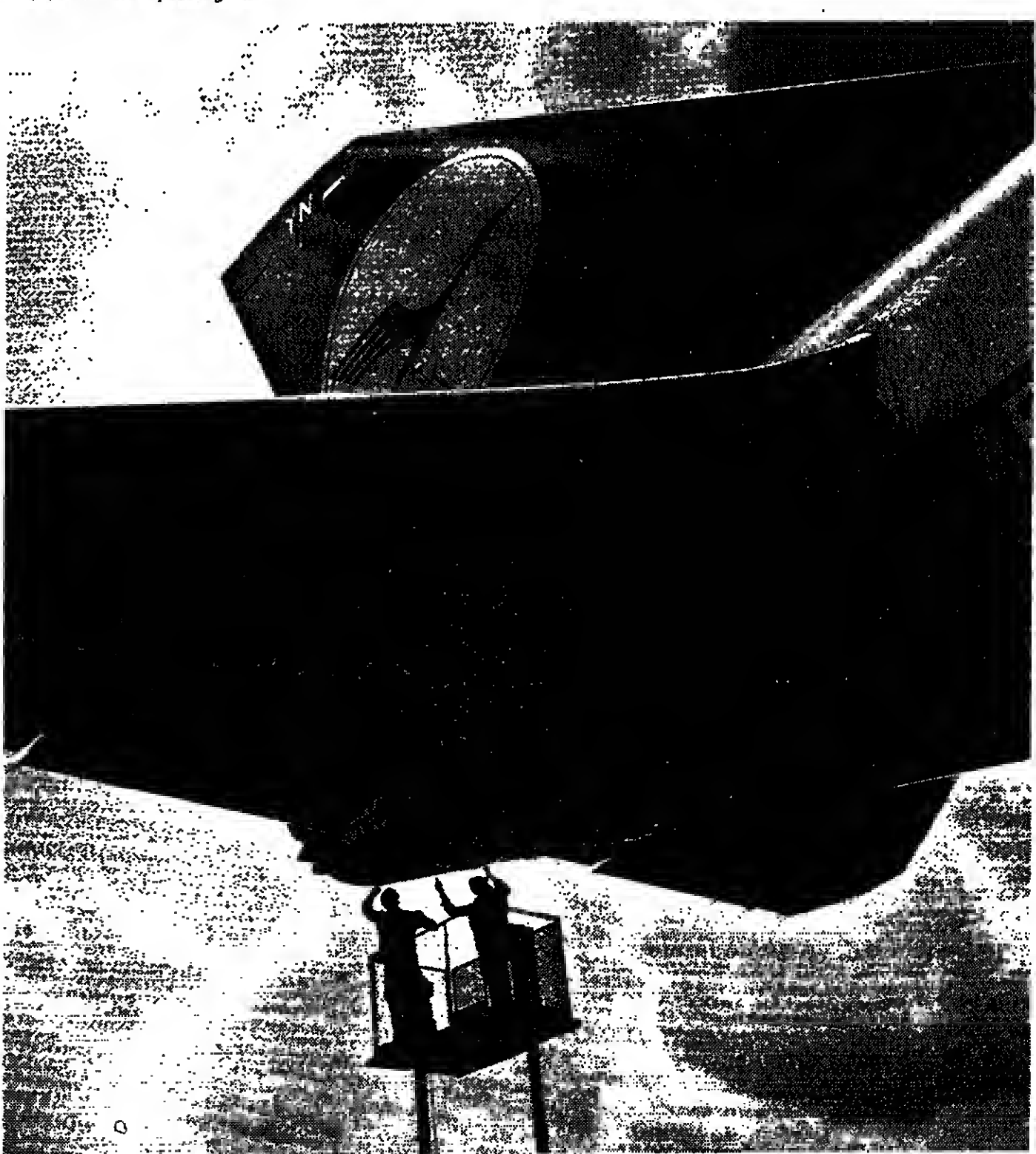
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1980

[illegible]

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April 28, 1988

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|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 15 15/16 | 9 1/16 - 9 3/16 | 6 - 6 1/4 | 17 - 17 1/4 |
| 15 15/16 | 9 1/16 - 9 3/16 | 6 1/2 - 6 3/4 | 17 - 17 1/4 |
| 15 15/16 | 9 1/16 - 9 3/16 | 6 1/2 - 6 3/4 | 17 - 17 1/4 |
| 53/16 | 9 1/16 - 9 3/16 | 6 3/4 - 6 7/8 | 16 1/2 - 16 3/4 |
| 15 - 14 7/16 | 9 - 9 1/8 | 6 - 6 1/4 | 15 1/2 - 15 3/4 |

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Closing Prices, April 25, 1980

| High | Low | Close | Change |
|----------|--------|--------------|--------|
| \$18 1/4 | 18 | 18 1/4 | |
| \$11 1/4 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/4 + 1/2 | |
| 46 1/2 | 430 | 46 1/2 + 1/2 | |

شركة أبو ظبي العاملة في المناطق البحرية (أدم اعمالة)
Abu Dhabi Marine Operating Company (ADMA-OPCO)

We are a leading oil producing company operating in offshore areas of Abu-Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, and producing 500,000 b./d. with water injection techniques and gas gathering system.

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Production Engineers
Electrical Engineers
Civil Engineers
- Mechanical Engineers**
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Instrument Engineers
Electronic Engineers
Chemical Engineers
2. We also require highly qualified staff to fill the following posts:
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Wireline Supervisors
Water Injection Supervisors
Mechanical Supervisors
Staff Electricians
- Geophysicists**
Drilling Representatives
Production Supervisors
Senior Plant Operators
Mechanical Fitters
Electronic Technicians

The climate in the area is hot and humid in summer, temperate in autumn but moderate and pleasant during the rest of the year.

Abu Dhabi is a modern city with good shopping, communications and recreational facilities. Primary and secondary schools are available. The company provides fully furnished married and bachelor air conditioned accommodation at nominal rent and air passage to home country with annual leave of 49 days.

On Das Island the company provides excellent recreational facilities and offers messing and air-conditioned bachelor accommodation to a very high standard, together with a generous leave scheme (45 days on the island followed by 21 days leave with air passage paid to home country).

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ADMA-OPCO
P.O. ex 303, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.



Closing Prices, April 25, 1980

| Index Stock | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|----------|--------|--------|
| 7004 Bank Mont | \$23 1/2 | 22 3/4 | 22 3/4 |
| 3001 CIT | \$20 1/2 | 20 1/4 | 20 1/4 |
| 1001 Citi Both | \$14 1/4 | 14 | 14 |
| 3008 Dpm LtrA | \$12 1/2 | 12 1/8 | 12 1/8 |
| 10000 Incomm | \$11 1/2 | 11 1/4 | 11 1/4 |
| 100 NWT Co | \$7 1/2 | 7 1/8 | 7 1/8 |
| 8003 NorAm Cdn | \$16 | 15 3/4 | 15 3/4 |
| 800 Power Co | \$14 1/2 | 14 | 14 |
| 300 Pervot Inc | \$22 1/2 | 22 1/4 | 22 1/4 |

April 28, 1968

| Contract | Clean | Price |
|----------|---------|---------|
| 10000 | 344.00 | 344.00 |
| 10000 | 1250.00 | 1250.00 |

Contracted - Stock Exchange Indicators Inc.
 Contract - TSE 300 Index

Tokyo Exchange

APR 25 1999

| | | |
|----------|-----|-----------|
| 41 Bank | 415 | Winn Co. |
| 41 Photo | 416 | Attorneys |
| 41 | 417 | Attorneys |

[illegible]

CROSS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|

ACROSS

- 1 Deal for
- 2 Romance, in
- 3 Cinema — she
- 4 "Moss!"
- 5 Types
- 6 Biographies
- 7 By Balanchine
- 8 Plan, for one
- 9 Was bit
- 10 Strauss
- 11 Favorite
- 12 Battering
- 13 Exploits
- 14 Goodnight g
- 15 Tyme of the
- 16 Sox
- 17 Turner who
- 18 was christe
- 19 Julia
- 20 aversion
- 21 Hope statue
- 22 Harold the
- 23 chemist
- 24 Lincoln's
- 25 marketplace
- 26 Memorabilia
- 27 Kahlua and
- 28 talk
- 29 Tower word
- 30 Disease-car
- 31 ag mosquito
- 32 Night on the
- 33 down
- 34 Early
- 35 Westerner
- 36 Meet feats

Solutions

| | |
|----|--------|
| 1 | ESPY |
| 2 | ATLIE |
| 3 | VUILL |
| 4 | ENYI |
| 5 | TION |
| 6 | APILI |
| 7 | LIO TI |
| 8 | ONE |
| 9 | NOT |
| 10 | SPIO |
| 11 | TAP |
| 12 | ALLIE |
| 13 | TIENT |

-W-

NARTE
NTERDAM
NGRA
NDRE
JUNTY
TGRADE
VOUR
RUSSELS
FORDAEST
NRAPEST
MALANGA
PERVINGEN
HIA DEL SOL
PULLI
INDROGH
PURENCE
POREPURY
BEIVA
SLOUNG
ONSTON
FUMBLI
HUALAAS
LEON
ANDOR
ABAGALSS6

Situation F

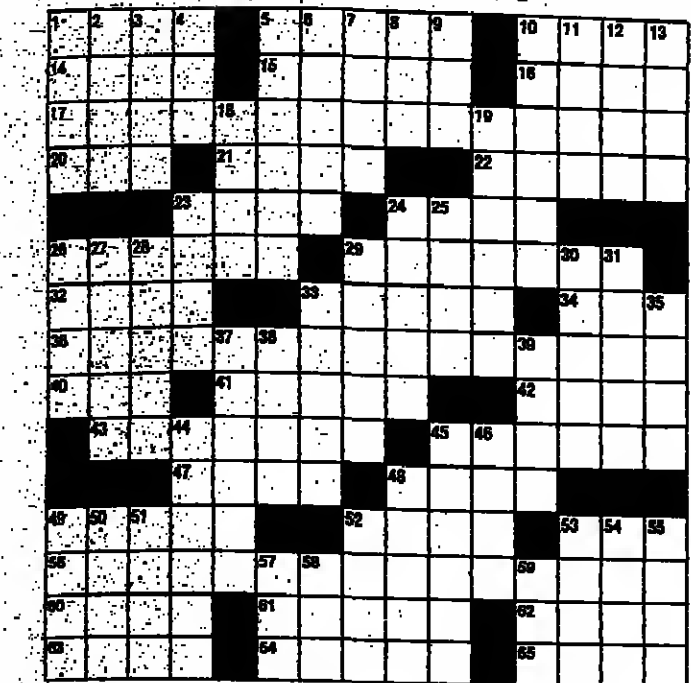
Thunderstorm
Rain
Snow
Front Movement

Gail W

May Med

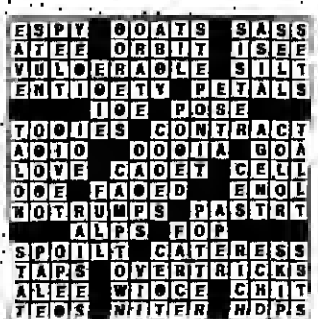
AVANNAH,
Confederate
may be to sh
The only opk
a diving team
should show
boardment sh
dive Savannah
The divers, wh
July two years
ould be raised;
ack by dredg
Swack will h

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Treat for
 - Romance, in
 - she blows!
 - Opus choreographed by Balanchine
 - Man, for one
 - Wee bit
 - Strauss favorite
 - Hankering
 - Exploits
 - Goodnight girl
 - Lynn of the Red Sox
 - Turner who was christened Julia
 - Strong aversion
 - Huge statues
 - Harold the chemist
 - Lincoln's birthplace
 - Memorabilia
 - Kohlrabi and kale
 - Towel word
 - Disease-carrying mosquito
 - Night on the town
 - Early Westerner
 - Meet feasts
- DOWN**
- Brice's Snooks
 - Lecher's wide-eyed stare
 - It may be collective
 - Chemical suffix
 - One who humiliates
 - Laid booby traps
 - Composer's effort
 - He fought with Lee
 - Dutch commune
 - Glittery headgear
 - Doughnut property

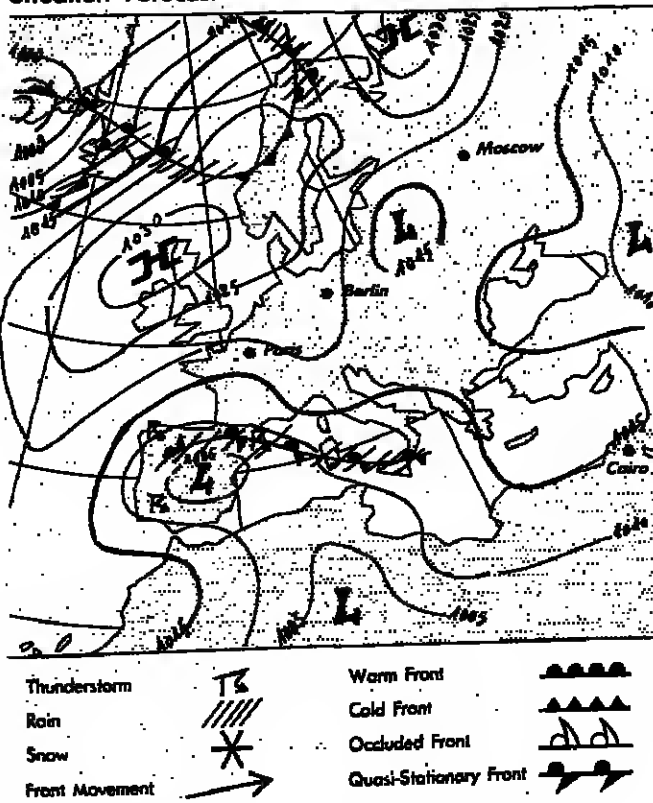
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

| City | Temp | Cond | City | Temp | Cond |
|---------------|------|----------|------------|------|----------|
| ALBANY | 15 | Cloudy | MADRID | 14 | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM | 15 | Cloudy | MILAN | 21 | Fair |
| ANKARA | 15 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | 10 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 20 | Fair | MUNICH | 12 | Fair |
| BEIRUT | 27 | Fair | NEW YORK | 12 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 15 | Cloudy | NICE | 15 | Overcast |
| BERLIN | 14 | Cloudy | OSLO | 17 | Fair |
| BRUSSELS | 14 | Cloudy | PARIS | 10 | Overcast |
| BUDAPEST | 20 | Fair | PRAGUE | 12 | Fair |
| CASABLANCA | 14 | Overcast | ROME | 17 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 12 | Cloudy | SOFIA | 12 | Stormy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 20 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 7 | Foggy |
| DUBLIN | 13 | Fair | TEHRAN | 22 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 10 | Overcast | TEL AVIV | 17 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 12 | Cloudy | TOKYO | 14 | Foggy |
| FRANKFURT | 13 | Fair | TUNIS | 19 | Overcast |
| GENEVA | 17 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 12 | Overcast |
| HELSINKI | 10 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 11 | Overcast |
| HONG KONG | 25 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 16 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 14 | Fair | ZURICH | 12 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 21 | Cloudy | | | |
| LISBON | 17 | Cloudy | | | |
| LONDON | 14 | Cloudy | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 20 | Cloudy | | | |

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



Civil War Ironclad Salvage Project May Mean 'Turning Off' U.S. River

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 29 (AP) — Divers have been trying to salvage the Confederate ironclad CSS Georgia, and an archaeologist says the next step may be to shut off the Savannah River.

"The only option is to turn the river off," said Ervan Garrison, who has led a diving team from Texas A&M University. "That means some sort of impoundment structure has to be built on the site." Such a cofferdam would allow divers to work in clear, still water instead of the muddy, swift-flowing Savannah.

The divers, who have salvaged 14 shells from the Georgia's guns during nearly two years of work, are trying to determine whether the wreck can or should be raised. It is adjacent to the river's shipping channel and has been struck by dredges working on the channel. When the channel is widened the wreck will have to be moved or destroyed.

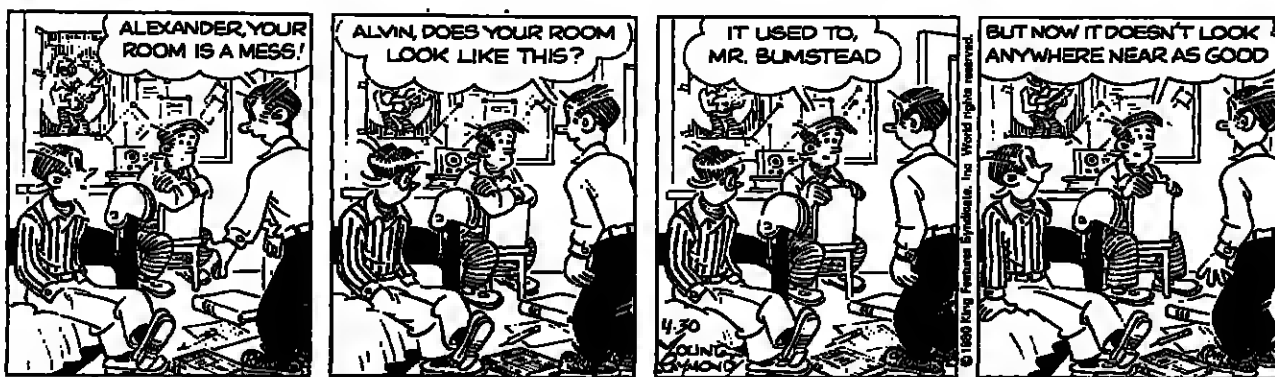
PEANUTS



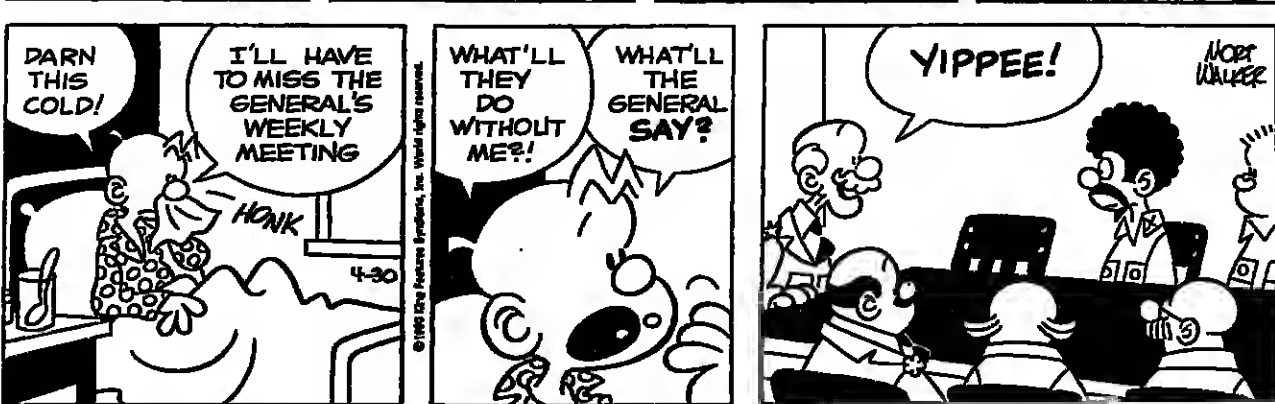
B.C.



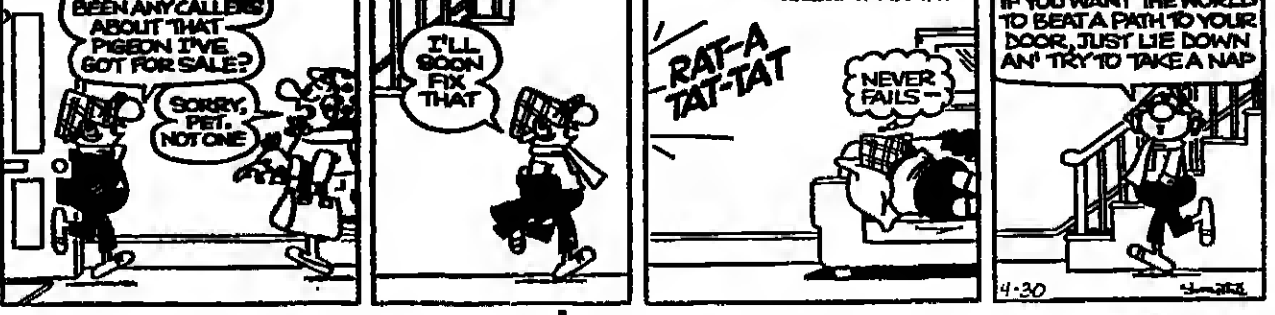
BLONDIE



BEETLE



ANDY CAPP



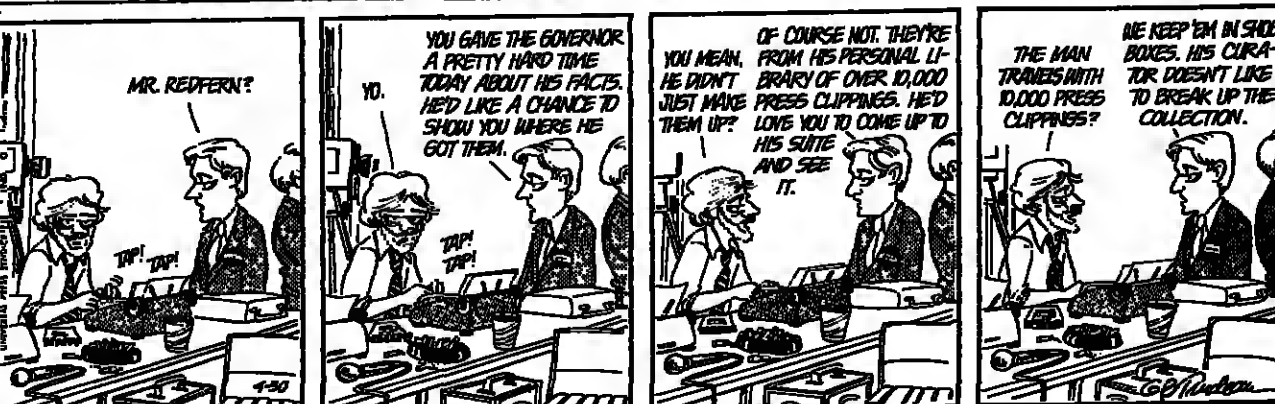
WIZARD of ID



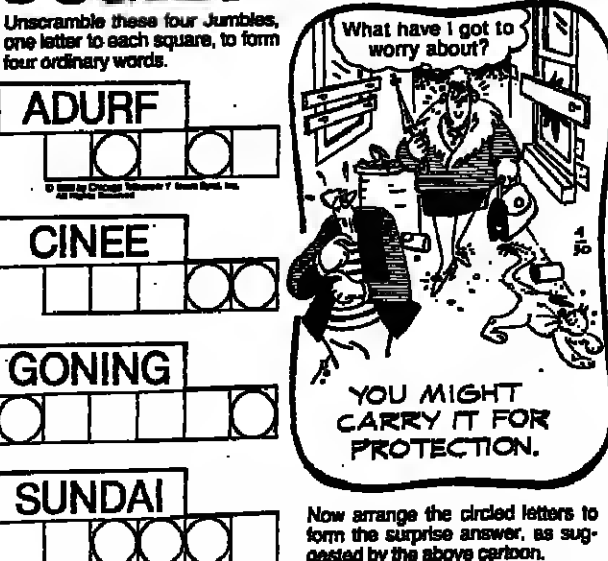
REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ADURF

CINEE

GONING

SUNDAI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

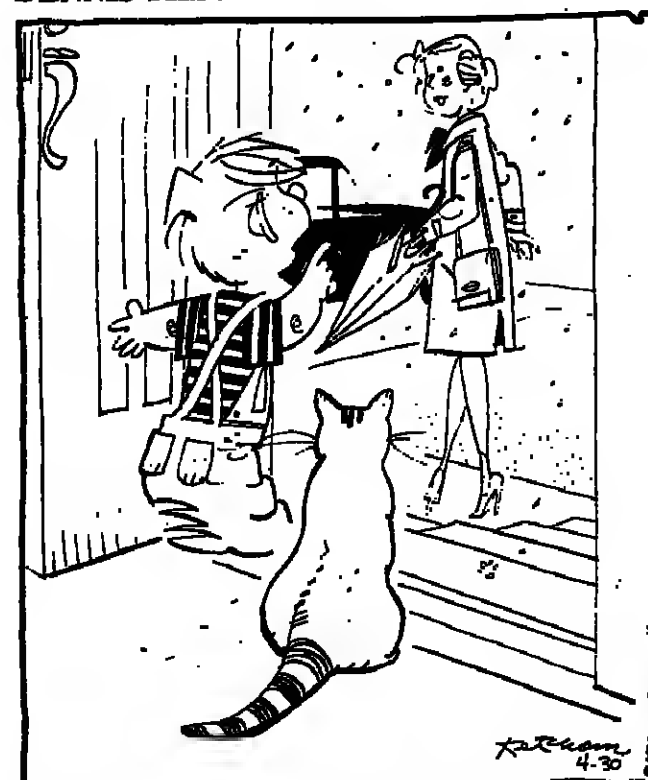
Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: IRATE COWER LIKELY ANYHOW

Answer: It's made of rope but appears to be mostly "twine"—TOWLINE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

HEARTSOUNDS

By Martha Weinman Lear. Simon & Schuster. 413 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

RATHER early in Martha Weinman Lear's harrowing account of her husband's slow death from heart disease, I decided I didn't want to read any more. It was during the scene when they do a coronary angiograph of Harold Lear—a test in which they stick a catheter into the femoral artery at the groin, push the tube up into the heart, inject a dye and then photograph the organ—to see how much damage has been done by a myocardial infarction he has suffered, and whether he's a candidate for bypass surgery. There's Dr. Lear lying on the X-ray table. He can feel them probing with a needle for his artery. He can feel the "pop" when they make a "good hit." And then, in a corner of the "video screen" above him he can see "this thing, this intrusion, this snake-like tube beginning to creep into his pelvis." Then somebody yells out, urgently: "Tell that anesthetist to get in here. We've started."

Right about there, I decided I didn't want any more. It was not just squeamishness over the pain Dr. Lear is surely about to experience when they release the dye and inhibit the oxygen flow to his heart, or even apprehension over the other tortures he must certainly face. I didn't want to spend the next 300 pages watching Harold Lear die. (We know he's going to die because "Heartsounds" is dedicated: "For all those who loved Hal.") I didn't want to be on such intimate terms with the inevitability of all our deaths.

But there is something about "Heartsounds" that wouldn't let me quit—wouldn't even let me give it only half my attention. Partly it's that the Lears simply shame you into attending by their courage to brave the worst, their determination to fight on, and particularly their own passion to know as intimately as possible every detail of what Hal is going through. Partly it's the extraordinary sense of reality that Martha Lear somehow brings to her account. Often, when medical emergencies occur in one's own life, one knows what will happen next because one recalls having read about it somewhere. "Heartsounds" is the somewhere where many readers will recall having read about emergencies of the heart.

And partly it's because moments after Lear spots that catheter snaking into him he goes into a panic even more severe than this reader did. But then, fearing that the pounding of his already weakened heart will kill him, he talks himself out of his stress and into a fantasy that he has been anesthetized. So identified with the patient was this reader that he went with him into a state of calm.

"Heartsounds" never does stop being painful. Before he finally dies at the age of 57, Lear goes through far worse physical ordeals than that of his angiograph—among them, bypass surgery followed by another attack that puts him in a coronary-care unit for nine days; a mysterious loss of mental capacity that he is fully aware of but which one of his doctors will acknowledge or explain; and a terrifying night during which he nearly dies of a pulmonary edema. On top of this, he is subjected to the shortcomings of the medical profession, which, to judge from "Heartsounds," are probably no greater or less than those of, say, lawyers or glassblowers. It's just that one expects more from doctors. Lear certainly did, being one himself, and through his experience he was made to agonize over how many patients he himself had failed in the past.

Finally, there is a certain injustice to it all. Lear's heart was weak for hereditary reasons, but surely among other factors involved in his first attack was the rage he was feeling and bottling up over having lost control of a public-health program he had started in an unnamed New York City hospital. As his story unfolds and he recalls how he has been sabotaged, you wish devoutly he could be revenged on the people who betrayed him. Instead, his ultimate revenge is on himself.

But I never stopped paying close attention, no matter how uncomfortable it became to attend. Often enough, one is tempted to wish that everybody would just allow Lear to die. But one never forgets that the impulse to do so is really a desire to tune out on his pain. Looking back on her fight to get her husband a heart transplant and her eventual weary acceptance of his doctors' decision to deny him this option, Martha Lear writes: "Now I know that there was a failure of will. Not his. Ours. Mine. We closed that book because it was too hard to read. It was too overwhelming a scenario of logistics and street uncertainty. It was easier on the nerves to take the prognosis gracefully and then, in time, make a graceful funeral."

But: "Had we given him options, I know what Hal would have chosen. Had we said, 'There are the numbers, and your chance is a thousand to one,' he would have taken it. He would have grabbed it."

But if she and the doctors closed that particular book "because it was too hard to read," she does not permit us to close the one she wrote herself.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

| FICTION | | |
|----------|--|---------------|
| The Week | Title | Weeks on List |
| 1 | THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum | 1 8 |
| 2 | PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz | 2 13 |
| 3 | THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth | 3 13 |
| 4 | THE BREEDING HEART, by Marilyn French | 7 5 |
| 5 | SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carré | 4 19 |
| 6 | WHO'S ON FIRST, by William F. Buckley Jr. | 6 6 |
| 7 | PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman | 5 17 |
| 8 | NO LOVE LOST, by Helen Van Slyke | — 1 |
| 9 | CREEK MARY'S BLOOD, by Doc Brown | 11 4 |
| 10 | KANAK, by J. Edgar Hoover | 13 2 |
| 11 | BACK BAY, by William Martin | — 1 |
| 12 | MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Harold Robbins | 12 24 |
| 13 | SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron | 10 45 |
| 14 | THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King | — 32 |
| 15 | HUNGRY AS THE SEA, by Wilbur Smith | 8 6 |
| 1 | FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman | 1 12 |
| 2 | THE THIRD WAVE, by Alvin Toller | 5 4 |
| 3 | DONALDSON, by J. Edgar Hoover | 2 11 |
| 4 | ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS, by Paul Simons with Robert Wood | 3 8 |
| 5 | THE BRED, by Robert Wood | — 1 |
| 6 | HOPE YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry | 9 24 |
| 7 | ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins | 6 23 |
| 8 | THE BOOK OF LISTS #2, by Irving Wallace, David Wallace, Amy Wallace and Sylvia Wallace | 7 6 |
| 9 | AUNT ERMAS COPE BOOK, by Emma Bonestell | 8 29 |
| 10 | THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin with Patricia Pritikin | 10 49 |
| 11 | SECOND BOOK OF RUNNING, by Jim Fox | — 1 |
| 12 | ORDEAL, by Linda Lovelace and Mike McGee | 11 6 |
| 13 | NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen | — 1 |
| 14 | A VIEW FROM A BROAD, by Betty Midler | — 1 |
| 15 | THEY CALL ME ASSASSIN, by Jack Tatum with Bill Kushner | 12 6 |

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

WHEN a former world champion chooses a line of play short of the best, it may be because his attention is wandering and he is not exerting his full powers. But when two such players suffer the same misfortune, it is more likely that the error is of a delicate, subtle variety.

The diagrammed example was played in a four-team clash between top-ranked squads. How should South play four spades? West had led a heart, the suit his partner has bid, and East has won with the jack and returned the club jack. South wins with the ace and has a decision to make.

Both declarers followed the same simple route. They overtook the diamond king with the ace to enter dummy and took a trump finesse. They continued with the trump ace, but when the king did not fall and the clubs did not break, they had to fall by one trick.

A slightly better play, pointed out by Derek Rimington, a British playwriter, is to overtake the diamond king in the same way and then lead a club from the dummy. It does East no good to ruff, for South will ruff any return, cash the spade ace and play the club king. Sooner or later he can ruff a club in dummy to make 10 tricks.

If East refuses to ruff, he does no better. South wins with the king and surrenders a club trick. He can later ruff a club with the spade five to make his game.

Both lines of play succeed when East has a doubleton king of

| NORTH | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| ♠52 | ♥K54 | ♦A10852 | ♣643 |
| WEST | | | |
| ♠98 | ♥1032 | ♦Q973 | ♣Q75 |
| EAST | | | |
| ♠AQJ988 | ♥AQJ | ♦K | ♣AK1092 |
| SOUTH (D) | | | |
| ♠AQJ1076 | ♥7 | ♦K | ♣AK1092 |
| North and South were vulnerable. | | | |
| The bidding: | | | |
| South | West | North | East |
| 1♣ | Pass | 1NT | 2♥ |
| 3♠ | Pass | 3NT | Pass |
| 4♠ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West led the heart three.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Alcan Sets \$140-Million Expansion

SYDNEY, April 28 — The Australian subsidiary of the Alcan of Canada aluminum group is to invest \$140 million (about \$140 million) in an expansion of its aluminum smelting operations, John Clarkson, chairman of Alcan Australia, said today.

Total annual capacity of its smelter at Kurri Kurri will increase by 45,000 metric tons to 135,000 tons. An export contract for 24,000 tons a year already has been signed with Nippon Light Metal of Japan and negotiations for a second contract are in the final stage.

Mr. Clarkson said that a substantial amount of the financing will be provided by a consortium of Australian banks, representing one of the largest single borrowings in the Australian market. He said these funds will be supplemented by overseas loans and some new equity funds.

New Zealand Opts for Rolls Royce Engines

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 28 (UPI) — General Electric lost out to British Rolls Royce on the contract to provide engines for Air New Zealand's five new Boeing 747s, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said today.

The decision surprised observers since Air New Zealand had recommended the General Electric engines and announced last week that the new 747s would be powered by the U.S. product.

Industry sources said the cabinet decision to award the \$100-million engine contract to Rolls Royce followed considerable British pressure and was made with an eye towards New Zealand's trade problems with the European Economic Community.

Peking Hires U.S. Firm to Aid Development

PEKING, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Peking's municipal government asked a Washington consulting firm to organize a group of U.S. companies to help develop a comprehensive plan for the modernization of the Chinese capital.

The modernization plan would cover areas such as power, telecommunications, transportation and export development. An modernization agreement was signed by the Peking Economic Development Corp., an arm of the municipal government, and U.S.-China Trade Consultants Inc.

The Washington concern will arrange financing for the projects. The accord also calls for the U.S. concern to contact the World Bank, the Agency for International Development and the U.S. Export-Import Bank "so as to acquire low-interest, long-term loans."

Deutsche Marathon Obtains Oil Rights

MUNICH, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Deutsche Marathon, the West German subsidiary of Marathon Oil of the United States, has obtained a 60 percent share of an 800 square kilometer oil concession in the North Sea, the company announced today, the concession was obtained from North Sea Oil Co., but the price was not disclosed.

Italian Agency's Losses Said to Increase

ROME, April 28 (AP-DJ) — The loss of Italy's National Electricity Board in 1979 widened by approximately 20 percent from the 1978 deficit, sources said today.

The deficit widened to roughly \$7.7 million last year from \$6.4 million in 1978, they said. Of the board's total costs, the portion attributable to heavy fuel oil supplies in 1979 rose to 35 percent from 32 in 1978, according to unofficial figures. Personnel costs fell to 31 percent from 32.5 of the total and debt service costs fell to 19 percent from 22.

Delays in completing construction of new nuclear generating plants posed a continuing problem for the board. Italian electrical consumption in 1979 rose 4.9 percent from 1978, whereas production was practically unchanged, sources said.

2.5% W. German Growth Held Possible

BONN, April 28 (AP-DJ) — The majority of West Germany's five leading economic research institutes said that a real growth of 2.5 percent in the country's gross national product, forecast by the government for 1980, is attainable.

In their spring report about the prospects of the West German economy published today, the five institutes unanimously projected a current account deficit exceeding 25 billion Deutsche marks, confirming what Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer already signaled in his address to the International Monetary Fund's Interim committee meeting in Hamburg last week.

Previous estimates had put the current account deficit at 20 billion DM, compared with a deficit of 9 billion DM in 1979, the first shortfall on current account since 1965.

The institutes also predicted that the Deutsche mark would not deteriorate significantly, and that the average West German inflation rate this year would be 5.5 percent, higher than the anticipated 4.5 percent and above 4.1 percent in 1979.

Only one of the research organizations, the Kiel-based Institute for World Economy, dissented from the others in predicting a GNP growth of only 1.5 percent in price-adjusted terms.

Slowdown Anticipated

All five institutes, though, anticipate a slowdown in West German economic growth during the latter part of 1980. But, they said, the slowdown should be short-lived, because "chances exist that the expansion forces will gain the upper hand in the course of next year."

West Germany's trade surplus, which fell by 20 billion DM to 22 billion DM in 1979, will again contract by 20 billion DM this year as exports and imports show growth rates similar to those last year, when rises in import prices sharply exceeded those in export prices, the report predicted.

Much of the expected 5.5-percent

rise in inflation this year could be attributed to import-price rises, the institutes said, noting that average increase in import prices so far this year is 20 percent above those a year ago.

A 20-billion-DM decline in the trade surplus, an important contributor to the current account, would mean that the value of West German exports would exceed that of imports by only 2 billion DM.

World Situation

The institutes said that West German exports would be influenced strongly by the world economic situation, which is likely to be marked by recession in the United States and Britain and a slowdown in Western Europe and Japan.

They predicted a 1-percent decline in real U.S. GNP growth after a 2.3-percent rise in 1979. In Britain, the decline is seen at 1.5 percent in real terms, following a 0.5-percent increase last year.

For all of Western Europe, the research institutes projected a growth

Belgium Urges Use of ECUs in Bonds for OPEC

LUXEMBOURG, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Belgium yesterday proposed the creation of bonds denominated in ECUs, the basket currency of the European Monetary System, to sell to oil-producing countries in exchange for surplus dollars.

At a summit of European Economic Community leaders, Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens also suggested a new EMS mechanism to force high-inflation countries to restrain price increases.

He suggested that European institutions could issue loans denominated in ECUs that would be sold for dollars to members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Under EMS rules, only the central banks of participating countries can hold ECUs, which they obtain in return for a portion of their dollar and gold holdings.

The proposed inflation warning mechanism would be analogous to the divergence indicator that currently signals excessive currency fluctuations of member currencies against the ECU.

An aide to Mr. Martens said that under the new mechanism countries would be obliged to take budgetary, fiscal or monetary actions — or a combination of the three — to dampen prices.

Coffee Price Support

PANAMA CITY, April 28 (Reuters) — Eight coffee-producing countries in Latin America agreed to launch a company with capital of \$500 million aimed at stabilizing prices, according to sources in the Bogota Latin American Coffee Producers' Organization. They said the company would operate in the physical coffee and futures markets.

Lost Supplies Firm Oil Markets

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Moves by oil companies, particularly Japanese, to replace oil supplies lost in Iran are beginning to have a firming impact on oil markets despite efforts to avoid another global bidding war for petroleum.

So far, the impact is mainly psychological, and it may be temporary. There is plenty of oil worldwide. Observers say that neither Japanese companies nor European companies that have elected to quit buying Iranian oil because of a pricing dispute will have any problem replacing that oil elsewhere.

Even so, premiums being applied to official prices on portions of their oil by most members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected to spread. The developments could lead to further rises in official prices, already doubled within the past year, in some or all of the 13 OPEC nations.

In recent days, traders have reported that spot prices for products and crudes have begun to rise again, after leveling.

In spot crude-trading late last week, Arab light, the OPEC benchmark crude produced by Saudi Arabia, was indicated at about \$35 to \$36 a barrel, up by 50 cents to \$1 from a week earlier. That compares with the \$26-a-barrel official price set by Saudi Arabia and with the \$35 average price demanded by Iran for its comparable crude.

So far, there is no evidence of panic buying. Even so, the companies that have been recently closed off from Iranian supplies because they would not accept a \$2.50-a-barrel increase to \$35 are moving swiftly to come up with oil contracts elsewhere. The Japanese firms had been taking 530,000 barrels of oil a day from Iran, about 10 percent of the Japanese requirement. They are trying to replace that with new supply contracts in Iraq, Nigeria, Kuwait and Mexico, among other places.

Kuwait has agreed to supply at least two Japanese companies with additional oil totaling more than 100,000 barrels a day. But the companies will have to pay surcharges of \$5 to \$5.50 a barrel to obtain the oil, 0.05 of the official price of \$27.50 a barrel. Iraq is understood also to be seeking premiums, through advance bonus payments, though the premiums there are understood to have dropped to about \$7 a barrel from the previous \$11 a barrel the Iraqis wanted on top of the base price of about \$28 a barrel.

Indonesia has notified Japanese refiners that it will increase its crude-oil supply to Japan by about 30,000 barrels a day to 360,000 barrels a day. Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company, also charges a premium, however, on much of the oil supplied in Japan. The premiums for May will be between \$5.25 and \$6.40 a barrel over Indonesia's official prices of about \$30 a barrel.

Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan said late last week while on a visit to Mexico City that he would try to convince Mexico to sell Japan more oil. Mexico agreed last year in sell Japan 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

Iran Oil Exports Decline

TEHRAN, April 28 (Reuters) — Iran's oil exports have fallen to 1.35 million barrels a day following suspension of supplies to Japanese and European Community importers, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said. This figure referred to average daily sales last week and compared with the immediately preceding figure of 1.7 million barrels a day, the official said.

Mr. Moinefar said Iran planned to sell about half of the oil it delivered to Japan and EEC countries to East European, Latin American and Asian countries and on the spot market.

Hunts Mortgage \$3.2 Billion in Properties

DALLAS, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Three Hunt brothers and a family-owned oil company have mortgaged at least \$3.2 billion of oil and gas properties largely to meet debts incurred by the brothers following last month's collapse of the silver prices.

The Hunts — Nelson Bunker, Herbert and Lamar — say that they are straightening out their tangled credit affairs on their own, but top U.S. government officials over the weekend indicated that the Federal Reserve Board has played an important role in encouraging banks to lend more money to the Hunts to prevent further reverberations in financial markets.

The largest mortgage involves a

transaction in which Placid Oil signed a \$2-billion note to secure loans from a group of banks headed by Morgan Guaranty Trust and First National Bank in Dallas.

Placid, owned by trusts set up by the late H.L. Hunt, pledged as collateral for the note "substantially all" of its oil and gas properties in Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico, according to mortgage documents filed Friday in Jennings Parish, La.

Placid's general counsel, Paul Hicks, said that the company has borrowed \$750 million so far under the collateralized note, of which more than \$400 million has in turn been loaned to the three brothers. He would not specify the total amount that can be borrowed under the note but said the maximum borrowing limit has not been reached.

In New York, a spokesman for Morgan Guaranty yesterday confirmed the arrangement with Placid and said that it represents "collateral for outstanding bank credit" to Placid that previously was unsecured.

Lamar Hunt said yesterday that the \$2-billion mortgage was negotiated in private talks between the Hunt brothers, Placid officials and the banks.

However, he denied published reports (Herald Tribune April 25) that Fed Chairman Paul Volcker or any other government officials played any role in orchestrating the loan package. "Volcker didn't have anything to do with it," Mr. Hunt said. "We — the Hunt brothers and Placid — didn't even talk to him."

Mr. Hicks said that Placid probably will make additional loans to the Hunt brothers "to help them meet their silver debts."

Meanwhile in Washington, Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, said that the committee will investigate the \$800 million in loans that U.S. banks have agreed to make to the Hunt brothers so they can pay off their silver debts.

Decision Reserved

YELLOWKNIFE, Canada, April 28 (UPI) — A Canadian judge has reserved decision on an application by Nelson Bunker Hunt to quash the injunction that has frozen the transfer of his Beaufort Sea oil holdings to pay off his silver losses.

Judge Calvin Tallis of the Northwest Territories Supreme Court was in conference with lawyers by telephone today on two orders he issued April 1 temporarily blocking the sale. BP

U.S. Prime Rate Declines

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, April 28 — Morgan Guaranty Trust and Bankers Trust today trimmed their prime lending rates a full point to 18½ percent, resuming the uneven decline in the interest rate charged a bank's best business customers.

Morgan, the nation's fifth largest commercial bank, and No. 18 Bank of New York, assumed the low position among major banks with their latest prime reductions. Other large institutions are charging up to 19½ percent but all have retreated from the peak 20 percent rate adopted early in April.

In addition to the two New York banks, National Bank of Detroit made a cut in 18½ percent from 19½ percent. Crocker National of San Francisco, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and Harris Trust &

Savings lowered their prime rates a half percentage point to 19 percent.

Short term interest rates have eased since the start of the month, a reflection of recession worries and the hope that the Federal Reserve Board's credit-tightening moves will cool inflation.

The prime, however, has been among the slower of the short term rates to decline and remains very high by historic standards. Analysts have noted banks are being cautious about moving too far, too fast — both because they do not want to encourage a new bout of borrowing and because of profit considerations.

Still, if the drop in other short rates continues, further reductions in the prime are anticipated to keep it competitive. Further, consumer rates also will fall if the trend continues, although not until after a lag period.

U.S. Concerns Favor Japan for Investment

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Japan led all other countries last year as the foreign investment site for U.S. companies, the Conference Board said today.

The board, a business research organization, said that Japan accounted for 23 of the 159 foreign manufacturing investments announced by U.S. concerns in 1979. Britain was second, with 21 U.S. investments. West Germany, Canada and Ireland each received 14.

Falling interest rates helped the New York stock market to a broad advance in moderate trading despite the resignation of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

But analysts said concern over Mr. Vance's resignation and the tense Middle East situation kept institutional investors on the sidelines, accounting for the moderate turnover.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 1.88 points to 805.46 at the close and advanced led declines close to two as turnover rose to 31 million shares from 28.59 million Friday.

The stock market held onto much of its earlier gain, although there was some profit-taking in the wake of last week's gain, the best in four years. The DJIA, a 40.18-point winner last week, was ahead 5.97 points to 809.55 around 3 p.m. EDT. Last week's advance, including a 6.48-point rise Friday, was the largest since early January, 1976.

Orders received by manufacturers of machine tools rose \$94.90 million, or 7 percent, to \$1.49 billion.

Rise to 4.92 Million Units in 1979

Japanese Vehicle Exports Set Record

TOKYO, April 28 (AP-DJ) — Japanese auto exports in March hit a record high of 527,972 units, surpassing the previous high of 486,180 units in February, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association announced today.

Exports in fiscal 1979 ended March 31 rose 19.1 percent to a record 4.92 million from 4.13 million in fiscal 1978. The total included 3.32 million cars, up 20 percent from a year earlier, and 1.55 million trucks up 16.3 percent.

The March figure, excluding knock-down-based exports, was a 34.9 percent gain from the year before and a 8.6 percent rise from the previous month. The export value, including auto parts, came to a record \$2.065 billion, up 24.7 percent from the year before and 7.9 percent from the prior month.

Car Registrations Down in France

PARIS, April 28 (AP-DJ) — New registrations of private cars and light vans in France fell 6.3 percent in March in 1980 from 198,349 a year before, the industry association said today.

New registrations over the first quarter of this year declined 2.4 percent on the year-earlier total at 443,153 units.

In West Germany, new vehicle registrations rose 31.4 percent in March from February to 331,325 units, but were down 19.4 percent from a year earlier, the Federal Motor Vehicle Registry reported. It said that 801,997 new vehicles were registered in the first three months of 1980, down 6.7 percent from the first quarter of 1979.

ment. Lawyers presented that evidence yesterday.

The dispute was further complicated in Canada by the Hunt brothers' agreement to transfer 20-percent interest in their Beaufort Sea rights — estimated at \$300 million — to Engelhard Minerals and Chemicals to pay off silver purchases. Registration of the transfer must be made by Wednesday.

The stock market held onto much of its earlier gain, although there was some profit-taking in the wake of last week's gain, the best in four years. The DJIA, a 40.18-point winner last week, was ahead 5.97 points to 809.55 around 3 p.m. EDT. Last week's advance, including a 6.48-point rise Friday, was the largest since early January, 1976.

Orders received by manufacturers of machine tools rose \$94.90 million, or 7 percent, to \$1.49 billion.

lion during the first quarter of 1980, the National Machine Tool Builders Association announced earlier in the day.

Orders had fallen \$66.5 million, or 4.99 percent to \$1.40 billion in the previous quarter. First quarter orders were 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

Cautious Hope Expressed for Chrysler Plan

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, April 28 — The Transportation Department, in a preliminary report assessing the Chrysler Corp.'s prospects for the future, expressed cautious optimism over the company's plan to produce new compact cars as the basis for its return to financial health.

In a copy of the report, which will be considered by the Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board in its evaluation of whether the company should be granted \$1.5 billion in federal loan guarantees, the department basically agrees with Chrysler's assumptions of the compact cars' success. But it cautions that they are based on a reasonably strong economy and a supply-limited market.

The board is to meet tomorrow in Washington on Chrysler's operating plan, which was submitted to the government as a requirement for receiving the loan guarantees.

Sources inside and outside the government predicted over the weekend that an affirmative decision is almost certain to be made in the next few days. Lower level officials, including representatives of the Transportation Department and Treasury, reportedly agreed after a meeting Friday that a final decision will not take longer than a few days, sources said.

Treasury Secretary William Miller, the board's chairman, indicated last week that he would push for an earlier vote on the issue.

GATT Confirms Dunkel

GENEVA, April 28 (NYT) — Member states of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade unanimously approved at a special full-dress session here today the appointment of Arthur Dunkel, a 47-year-old Swiss diplomat, as director general.

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CURRENCY RATES

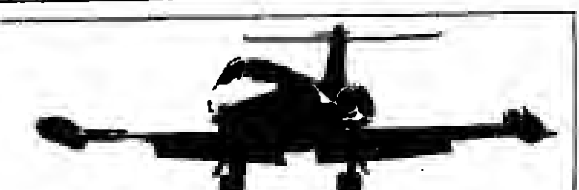
Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 28, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges.

| | \$ | £ | D.M. | F.F. | IL. | Gld. | R.F. | S.F. | D.K. |
|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|
| Amsterdam | 1.9855 | 4.552 | 116.44 | 47.24 | 0.2349 | — | 6.874 | 118.995 | 35.32 |
| Brussels (a) | 28.79 | 65.90 | 162.05 | 6.865 | 3.40 | 14.998 | — | 17.229 | 5.12 |
| Frankfurt | 1.977 | 4.12 | — | 42.87 | 2.728 | 36.21 | 6.424 | 107.42 | 21.21 |
| London (a) | 2.2855 | — | 4.115 | 7.6715 | 1.0740 | 4.52 | 6.83 | 3.025 | 12.916 |
| Milan | 846.85 | 1,040.80 | 478.99 | 281.81 | — | 486.41 | 79.42 | 507.30 | 150.62 |
| New York | — | 2.281 | 6.545 | 1.2209 | 2.118 | 0.5823 | 0.5247 | 1.5777 | 0.1749 |
| Paris | 4.198 | 9.4225 | 222.58 | — | 4.558 | 211 | 14.527 | 291.16 | 74.62 |
| Zurich | 1.4488 | 3.2502 | 72.747 | 29.858 | 0.1772 | 0.4765 | 5.8004 | — | 29.483 |
| ECU | 1.2060 | 0.6077 | 2.508 | 5.8415 | 1.38138 | 2.7747 | 46.2025 | 2.704 | 7.8664 |

Dollar values

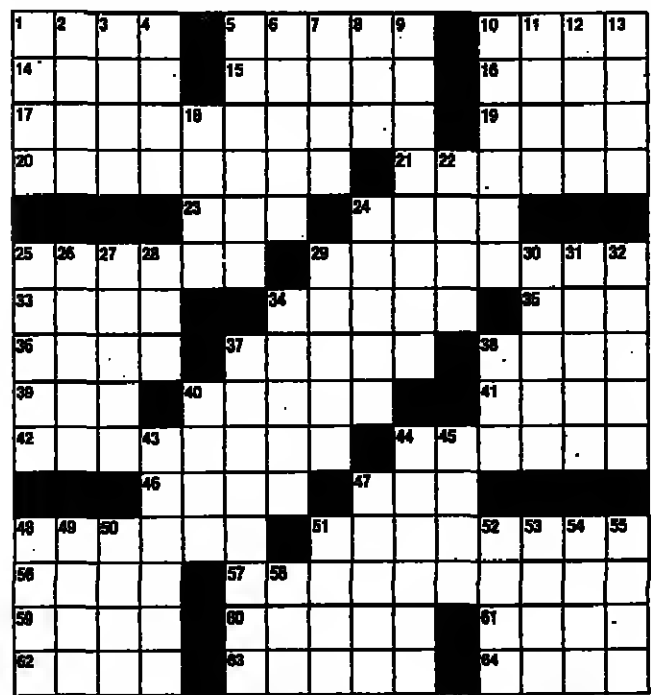
| | \$ | U.S. | £ | U.S. | £ | U.S. | £ | U.S. | £ |
|-------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|------|---|
| Belgium fl. | 39.325 | 0.254 | Hong Kong \$ | 4.930 | 0.204 | Saudi Riyal | 1.329 | — | — |
| Canada \$ | 1.152 | 0.845 | India \$ | 0.4845 | 0.777 | Schilling | 12.835 | — | — |
| Denmark kr. | 5.627 | 0.0231 | Israeli \$ | 43.225 | 0.444 | Swedish krona | 2.1675 | — | — |
| Drachma | 41.30 | 3.6531 | Korean dollar | 0.2221 | 0.225 | Swiss franc | 4.344 | — | — |
| Euro | 40.222 | 0.0250 | Malay dollar | 4.752 | 0.2068 | U.A.E. dirham | 3.722 | — | — |
| Fin. mark | 3.7262 | 0.0742 | Peseta | 70.395 | 0.0041 | Yen | 241.40 | — | — |

1 Short time, 1.1725 in L.S.
(a) Commercial franc, (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100, (L) Units of 1,000.



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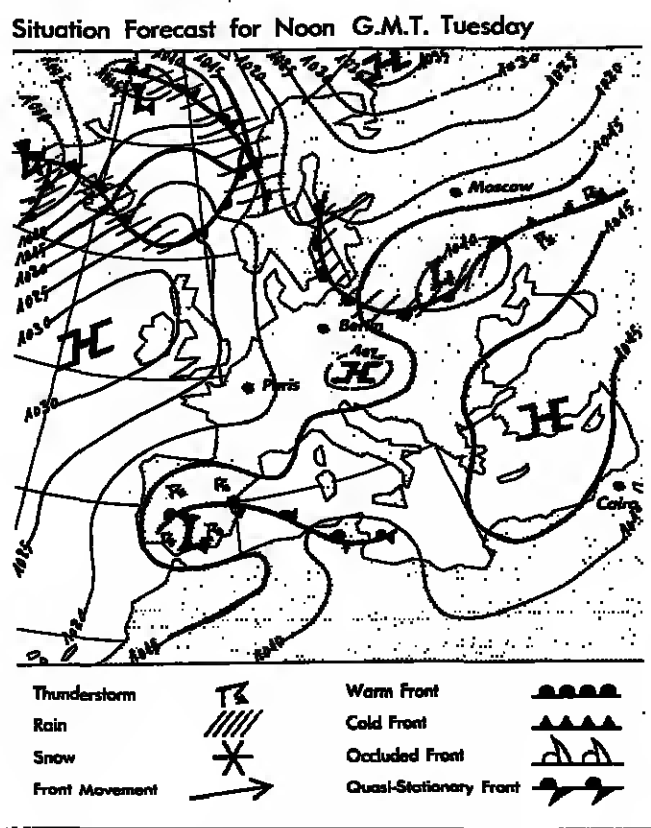
CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Glimpse
10 Back talk
14 To (exactly)
15 Space lap
16 Comment on an explanation
17 Bridge term
19 Mud deposit
20 Completeness
21 Corolla
23 Fury
24 "Look pretty!"
25 Thatcher et al.
28 Kind of bridge
33 Lifesaver
34 Andrea
35 Gazelle
36 Zilch, at Wimbledon
37 Younger son
38 Secret radical group
39 "a penny, two..."
40 Renowned
41 Chemical compound
42 Bridge bids
- DOWN**
- 44 Tart
46 Ski milieu
47 Dandy
48 Ruined
51 She lives on parties
56 Lights-out signal
57 Bonanzas for dummies and partners
59 "Hard" (skipper's order)
60 Shrink
61 I.O.U.
62 Bills
63 Saltwater
64 Beer ingredient
- 9 "Faster!"
10 Carrie or Eileen
11 Minor (underestimate)
12 Groups
13 Railroad associated with Gould
14 Studied, with "over"
15 Part of a lock
16 Town near Bangor
17 Kind of bolt
18 Freshwater fish
19 Area and zip
20 Proxy
21 Apricot or peach
22 Score
23 Moistens
24 Foster's "Races"
25 These, in Tours
26 "fathom five..."
27 Shakes
28 Brings up
29 Earthenware maker
30 Copycat
31 Mockery
32 Copy, for short
33 Picket
34 Store-door sign
35 Copper
36 Very amusing
37 Repeat mechanically
38 Gambol
39 Fast jets
40 Clock numerals

WEATHER

| ALGARVE | C | F | Cloudy | MADRID | C | F | Foggy |
|---------------|----|----|----------|------------|----|----|----------|
| AMSTERDAM | 7 | 45 | Foggy | MILAN | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| ANKARA | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | MONTREAL | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 18 | 64 | Fair | MOSCOW | 21 | 70 | Fair |
| BEIRUT | 29 | 84 | Fair | MUNICH | 8 | 46 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | 9 | 48 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | 18 | 64 | Rain |
| BERLIN | 9 | 48 | Cloudy | NICE | 16 | 61 | Fair |
| BRUSSELS | 10 | 50 | Foggy | PARIS | 11 | 52 | Overcast |
| BUCHAREST | 19 | 66 | Fair | PRAGUE | 9 | 48 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 12 | 54 | Foggy | ROME | 17 | 63 | Fair |
| CASABLANCA | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | SOFIA | 12 | 54 | Foggy |
| COPENHAGEN | 9 | 48 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 10 | 50 | Rain |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 14 | 57 | Fair | TENRAN | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 10 | 50 | Overcast | TEL AVIV | 26 | 79 | Foggy |
| EDINBURGH | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | TOKYO | 17 | 63 | Foggy |
| FLORENCE | 12 | 54 | Foggy | TUNIS | 20 | 68 | Fair |
| FRANKFURT | 12 | 54 | Foggy | VIENNA | 12 | 54 | Overcast |
| GENEVA | 12 | 54 | Foggy | WASHINGTON | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| Helsinki | 10 | 50 | Fair | ZURICH | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| HONG KONG | 21 | 70 | Fair | | | | |
| ISTANBUL | 18 | 64 | Overcast | | | | |
| LAS PALMAS | 22 | 72 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LISBON | 18 | 64 | Overcast | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | | | | |



2 Texas Teen-Agers Beat the Poles And Save a Stately Line of Elms

PAMPA, Texas, April 28 (UPI) — When progress meant tearing down a landmark line of stately elm trees, two teen-agers took it upon themselves to engineer a convincing defeat of a city-proposed improvements project.

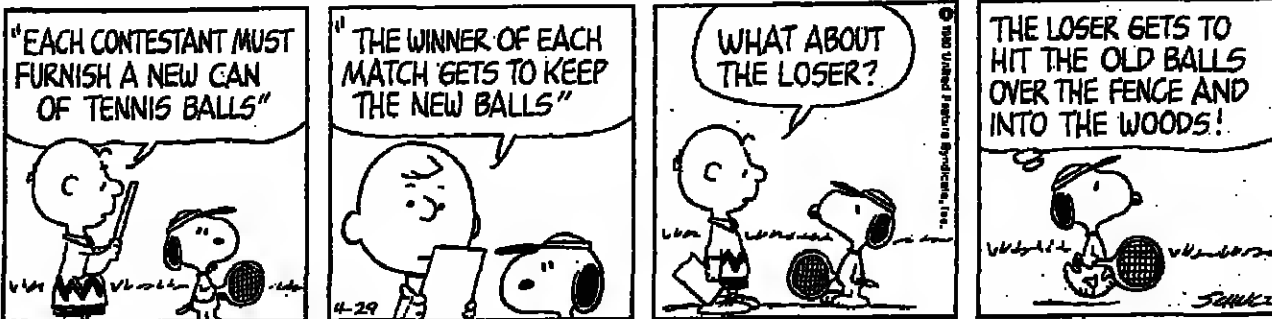
Steve Mills, 17, and Thad Ward, 19, spent \$350 on advertising and flyers and got out the vote to bring about a 1,754 to 877 rejection of a \$4.8-million bond issue that would have meant destruction of scores of Chinese elm trees lining Somerville Street, one of the prettier avenues in this town of 20,000.

"We had to do our duty," Steve said yesterday. "No one else was standing up for the trees, so I thought we ought to. In this country [the Texas Panhandle] if you get a tree, for God's sake preserve it."

The elm trees have been an issue in Pampa since 1957 because the trees' root system grows toward the drainage channels of Somerville Street, tearing up the pavement along the way. Voters previously beat back two attempts to widen the street.

"I expected it [the vote] to be closer than it was," Mills said. "It dispelled a lot of what I'd always heard people say about how you can't fight city hall."

PEANUTS



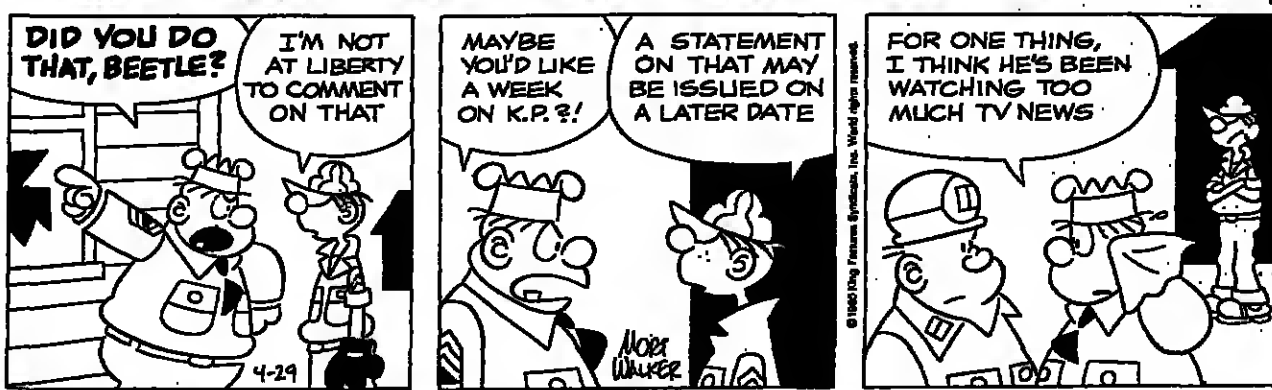
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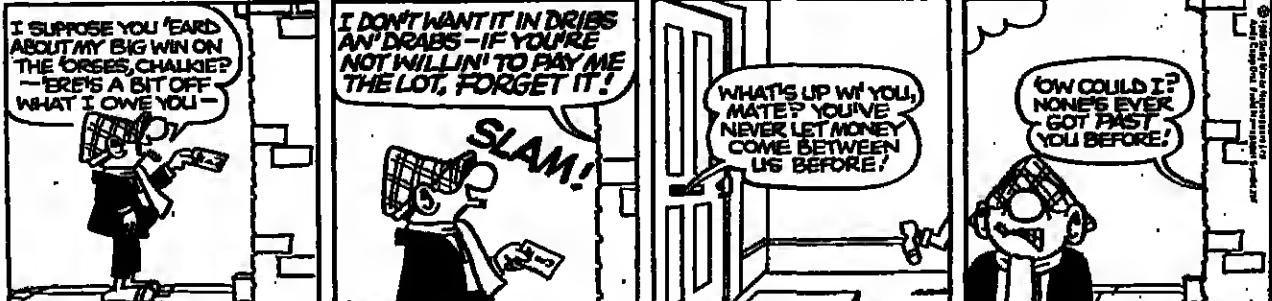
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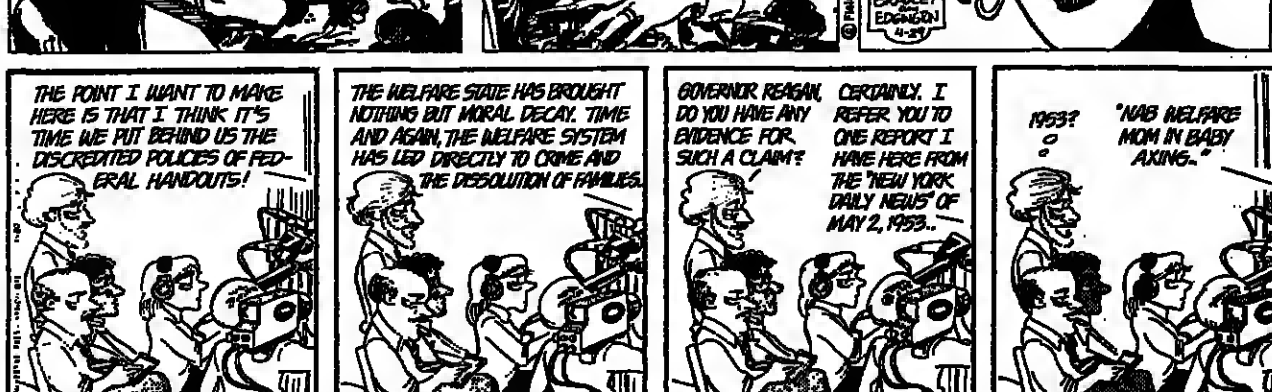
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



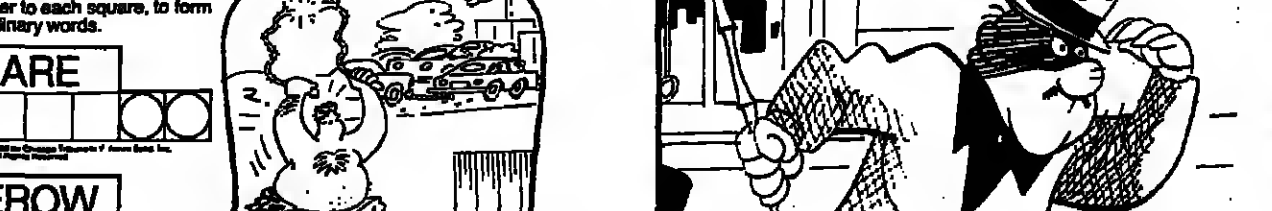
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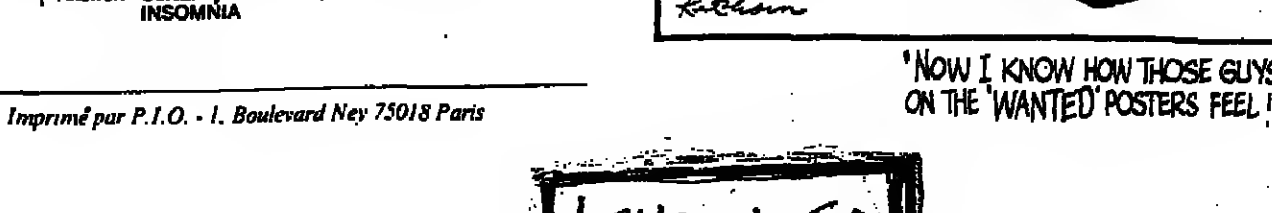
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BOOKS

PART OF NATURE, PART OF US

Modern American Poets

By Helen Vendler. Harvard University Press. 376 pp. \$15.

Reviewed by Anatole Brody

MUSIC. Oswald Spengler said it is the only art that "is capable of clearly expressing what we feel about God." I would say that poetry is the only art that is capable of clearly expressing what we feel about love. I don't mean love between men and women, which is only a small corner of it, but love for the world we have to live in. Only a poet takes such a passionate interest in the details, the inflections, nuances and moods, the look, feel and suggestiveness, of the ordinary materials of daily experience.

A poet is like an inverted paranoiac, someone who feels that everything is conspiring not against him, but for him. This doesn't necessarily make him happy, any more than money can buy happiness. It just makes him a poet.

So much that is not poetry has recently been published in the name of poetry that we need to be told again exactly what poetry is. We need to be reminded of what it can do for, or to, us. We need to know how language contracts and expands, how far it can go. Somebody has to tell us why we should take the trouble — and it is trouble — to read poetry.

In "Part of Nature, Part of Us," Helen Vendler does tell us. If you read her book, read it as carefully as I did — you won't come out of it unchanged. You may feel afterward that you've gone on a religious retreat, or you may think of the experience as an orgy. Like an alcoholic after two weeks in a drying-out house, you may look around as if you have just awakened from a long sleep.

For me, reading Vendler is like recovering from a serious illness. I feel well again, ready for anything. If there is this much poetry in the world, so much complexity, caring and close attention, so much talent and passion and daring, well then I'm uncritically glad again, as I used to be when I was younger, to be alive.

Don't misunderstand me: I'm not saying that the poets Vendler writes about are all praising or celebrating their lot. Far from it. But they do point out that when we fail, our failures are full of splendid particularities. If we can make poems out of our failures, or read poems about them, then life is still worth living.

In "Part of Nature, Part of Us," Vendler quotes a poem by Louise Glück about "drowned children." Nothing could be a more painful subject, yet, when we read the poem, we are proud to be capable of such pain. And we realize that we need it, too, as a counterpoint to our pleasures.

At its very least, Vendler's book is a marvelous anthology of the elegances of the imagination. "Is the sublime livable?" she asks, in connection with Wallace Stevens. Perhaps, if, like Stevens, you "oscillate between the desultory and the grandiose." Or if you manage to achieve, as Stevens says, "the heroic effort to live expressed as victory."

Catching the so-called poetry of protest in a few words, Vendler says

that "implication must not be sacrificed to the banality of outcry." Speaking of the precision of Marianne Moore, she writes that "to govern the inexpressible is the paradoxical aim of all art."

The secret of Randall Jarrell's war poems "is that in the soldiers he found 'children.'" Robert Lowell "learned to tame the apocalyptic to the eternal dullness of life." Of Frank O'Hara, Vendler says: "The wish not to impute significance has rarely been stronger in lyric poetry."

Allen Ginsberg "has lost the early rage of 'Howl' and instead, dispassionately, distributes 'dissonances.'" Wanting consuming passions, James Merrill "has found 'only refining ones.'" Jack Keats "wrote the seasonal cycle of man's life to the seasonal cycle of the reader's angry logical resistance." If A.B. Ammons succeeds in what he is doing, "he will have written the first 20th-century poetry wholly purged of the romantic."

The Wilkes Shores
My favorite in "Part of Nature, Part of Us" is Vendler's long essay on Adrienne Rich. In showing how very good Rich's poetry is, Vendler also draws a gorgeous map of all the wilder shores of contemporary women's poetry. When Rich sometimes sacrifices her poetry to propaganda, Vendler gently says: "The dialogue with men, which provokes Rich's anger, is artificial, uninvited by grief, loss and incredulity."

Unlike some critics, Helen Vendler puts herself entirely at the service of the poets she is talking about. Although she writes too well to be invisible, she does not compete or pontificate; rather, which is another kind of competing, what she does is to offer the poetry to you and somehow push and pull you into shape until you can accept it.

Anatole Brody is on the staff of The New York Times.

Sino, U.S. Firms

Plan Panda Film
PEKING (UPI) — Chinese and U.S. movie companies have agreed to produce a motion picture in China late this year, the Chinese news agency said.

The "Lady and the Panda" will be produced by the China Film Production Corp., Larry Cooley and Associates Inc. and a Hong Kong-based company, the "Golden World Movie Enterprises Ltd."

The story concerns an American woman who comes to China looking for the ashes of her husband who was murdered while searching for a panda.

U.S. Office in Shanghai

PEKING, April 28 (AP) — Leonard Woodcock, the U.S. ambassador to China, opened a U.S. consulate in Shanghai today.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the half century since contract bridge became popular, not to mention the previous two centuries in which related games were written about, one might think that every conceivable type of defensive play had been analyzed and described. But this is not so, a tribute to the inexhaustibility of the game.

In some modern bidding styles South would not be able to respond two diamonds to one heart on the diagrammed deal, because that action would virtually guarantee a game. The response would be one spade, and this might have a big effect on the lead when three no-trump is reached by South. If the diamonds remain unmentioned, South may have the advantage of a diamond lead, solving his problems immediately.

But South adheres happily to the traditional bidding style. He made the natural response of two diamonds, promising sound values but not necessarily enough for a game contract. When he then reached three no-trump West naturally led the unbid spade suit.

A study of the diagram suggests that three no-trump is still easy to make. South has plenty of potential tricks, and it does not seem that he can lose more than two diamond tricks and one trick in each black suit. But the defense was outstandingly good.

South could have made his contract by putting up the king. However, this would have been "abnormal" play, and he played low losing to the queen.

West made a fine play by shifting to a heart, paying the way for his partner's coup. South won with the ace in his hand and played the diamond king, driving out the ace. East now had the lead in this crucial position.

Even with all four hands in view it is far from easy to see how the contract can be defeated at this point. But East found the solution: with only two hands in view, the bidding and play had given him a good picture of the distribution and high cards, so he was solving a double-dummy problem in his head.

First, consider the play that does not work: If East shifts to a spade, for example, South will win all the rest of the tricks without difficulty, for an overtrick. A heart lead is better, but does not succeed: South wins his hand, cashes diamond winners and leads a club. Dummy bids the king-queen of clubs and a heart winner, so there is no way for the defense to take more than one trick.

East found a remarkable solution: He cashed the club ace, depriving South of his vital exit card, and then led a heart. This had a shattering effect on South's communications. If he won this in his hand and cashed diamonds he would lose a spade trick at the finish. He therefore cashed the heart winner in the dummy and hoped for something good to happen in clubs. But West had the club jack, adequately guarded and scored the setting trick with East's card.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Now I know how those guys on the 'Wanted' posters feel!"

